

Madrid's Opera

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

The World's Daily Newspaper

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

London, Thursday, October 23, 1997

No. 35,659

TODAY:
SCIENCE

Mandela Begins Visit to Gadhafi As U.S. Protests

Calling Washington's Policy Arrogant, South African Heeds Air Sanction on Libya

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

President Nelson Mandela of South Africa arrived in Tripoli on Wednesday for talks with Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, on a trip that has triggered recriminations between Washington and Mr. Mandela, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

Stinging diplomatic exchanges preceded the visit, including charges by Mr. Mandela that Americans are arrogant and racist in trying to influence African foreign policies.

The Clinton administration, which has faced similar denunciation from Mr. Mandela with regard to U.S. policies toward Cuba and Iraq, has stood by its criticism of the trip as offering possible solace to Colonel Gadhafi, a figure usually treated as a pariah by Western leaders.

Tripoli seemed hopeful that the Mandela government might be able to create momentum in Africa in favor of ending United Nations partial sanctions against Libya. But European diplomats said Wednesday that Mr. Mandela's trip would pay a political debt to Libya for its help in his struggle against apartheid and probably change nothing in U.S. and British determination to maintain the sanctions.

Mr. Mandela, the most prominent visitor to Tripoli in nearly a decade, circumvented the letter of the UN sanctions, which stem from Libyan terrorist connections, by entering the country by car rather than by plane.

After a flight from Egypt to Tunisia, he was escorted by Libyan officials across the border by road, sidestepping an air and military embargo. It was imposed in 1992 after Libya refused to hand over two suspects wanted in Britain and the United States.

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President Mandela, left, and Colonel Gadhafi on Wednesday, standing outside the Libyan's former residence, which U.S. planes attacked in 1986 in response to a terrorist bombing in Berlin.

Hong Kong Stocks Plummet 6% on Devaluation Worry

Asia's Currency Turmoil Reaches the Last Haven

By Philip Segal
Special to the Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Asia's currency crisis rocked Hong Kong's stock and money markets Wednesday, as one of the last havens for investors in this troubled region saw interest rates rise and share prices plunge for the third straight day.

The Hang Seng Stock Index fell 6.2 percent — or 765.33 points, the biggest point drop in the market's history and the biggest percentage drop since March 1996 — to close at 11,637.77, its lowest point in a year.

Some global fund managers said they

The Dollar			
New York	Wednesday 4 P.M.	previous close	
DM	1.788	1.7897	
Pound	1.633	1.635	
Yen	120.90	120.875	
FF	5.9835	5.9875	
The Dow			
Wednesday close	previous close		
-25.79	8034.65	8060.44	
S&P 500			
Wednesday 4 P.M.	previous close		
-3.63	968.62	972.25	

South Korean government takes over Kia Motors. Page 13.

had reduced or even eliminated the territory's weighting in their portfolios.

At the heart of what was often panicky selling by investors was the worry that Hong Kong would not be able to hold out as one of the few major Asian trading economies not to devalue its currency.

Amid growing calls for the government to abandon the 14-year-old link of the local currency and the U.S. dollar, the government insisted the rate of 7.8 Hong Kong dollars to the U.S. dollar would stay. Meanwhile, the financial turmoil that has shaken Asia in recent months took a fresh toll on stock markets and currencies throughout Southeast Asia.

Hong Kong's market plunge Wednesday was mirrored by smaller declines in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, and Indonesia. Key stock market indexes fell 3.8 percent in Kuala Lumpur, 3.3 percent in Manila, 2.2 percent in Singapore, and 1.9 percent in Jakarta. In Singapore, the benchmark Straits Times Industrial Index fell 2.2 percent to 1,731.68, its lowest point in more than four years.

Thailand's baht and Malaysia's ringgit fell once again to record lows. And, in the first clear sign of Australia's vulnerability to the Asian crisis, the Australian dollar hit a three-year low in New York trading at 70.45 U.S. cents.

In addition to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, both Taiwan and South Korea have now seen

Thai Crisis Puts Army In New Role

Military Gingerly Uses Influence on Leaders

Thomas Crampton
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — As Thailand's fragile government struggles to cope with worsening economic conditions and daily street protests, there are increasing signs of anxiety within the powerful military.

Some of the signs are overt, including a series of meetings in recent days between military leaders and top political figures, including Prime Minister Chuanrichit Yongchaiyuth.

In unusually blunt comments on Wednesday, the army chief, General Chetta Tanajaro, publicly urged the prime minister to speed up a planned cabinet reshuffle. "Every hour, every day there are economic developments," General Chetta said.

As he spoke, the baht dropped to another low against the dollar. Investors seemed worried by the resignation of cabinet ministers on Tuesday, which was not followed by the immediate formation of a new lineup of ministers.

"The military is now exerting a strong influence on Thai politics," Sukhum Nuakul, a political scientist at Ramkhamhaeng University, said. "When the army commander says something, the prime minister listens."

Thailand's armed forces have a long history of involvement in politics, much of it bloody. There have been more than 17 coups d'etat since 1932, and high military rank has been a virtual requirement for aspiring prime ministers.

That era ended when the leaders of the most recent coup were forced to step down following a bloody massacre in 1992 that left dozens dead and hundreds injured. Scolded by King Bhumibol Adulyadej live on national television, the military was humiliated. Since then, top commanders have kept a relatively low profile and have made a point of staying away from politics.

Now, as politicians squabble while Thailand's once-booming economy falls into a tailspin, analysts say military leaders appear to be taking a more active role. Some analysts say that in the current crisis, the military remains one of the few credible pillars of Thai society.

"They call the prime minister and they visit him to make sure he acts within reasonable limits," Montri

See THAILAND, Page 10

Europe Chips Away at the 'Chocolate War'

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

STRASBOURG — After more than two decades of political gridlock, the European Parliament will attempt a big step on Thursday toward settling a bitter dispute that has split Europe — the definition of "chocolate."

Britain, Denmark and five other countries' small victory. Belgium, France and a handful of others are furious.

Germany has thus far sided with

France and Belgium, but is rumored to be wavering.

To hear Belgians tell the story, the battle is between "real" chocolate made by true European artisans and cheap substitutes perpetrated by conglomerates like Cadbury-Schweppes, Nestle and Mars. National taste and good taste, not to mention billions of dollars in chocolate sales, could be at stake.

In the view of the British and Danes, as well as ministers at the Brussels-based European Commission, the fight

is for free trade, open markets and common sense.

"It is a dispute that combines national interests, great questions of taste and arguments over principle," said Philip Whitehead, a British member of the European Parliament.

To be sure, Europe has had food fights before. There was the feta cheese brawl in 1995, in which Greece persuaded the European Union to block Denmark and other countries from using the word "feta." There have been fights over the rights to use the word

"sherry" and "brandy." But the chocolate war is on a wholly different scale, dating back to the earliest days of the European Union.

At issue is Europe's informal "two-chocolates" policy. Eight countries, led by Belgium and France, require that chocolate be made exclusively with cocoa butter. Seven others, led by Britain and Denmark, allow companies to mix in substitute vegetable fats like palm oil and shea butter — a practice that

See FOOD FIGHT, Page 10

Bloodied Algeria Prepares for Vote

But Elections, All Agree, Won't End a Horrible Civil War

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

ALGIERS — On the eve of local elections in which 37 political parties are taking part, fear and apathy gripped Algeria.

Every day and every night across this Mediterranean nation, scores of civilians are murdered by roving bands of killers. They descend on villages as near as 16 kilometers (10 miles) east, west and south of the capital, sometimes riding horses, armed with swords, guns and daggers. In the mayhem that ensues they spare no one, slitting the throats of children, women and men.

By and large the killers are believed to be renegade Muslim extremists belonging to a loosely organized terrorist army called the Armed Islamic Group.

But a number of people now say they believe that some of the killing is being done by groups infiltrated by the government's security forces, occasionally taking revenge against families of militants in villages known as fiefdoms of the Islamists.

The violence has left the people of Algeria terrorized and confused. This capital's streets and the neighborhoods that rise on cliffs from the sea are eerie and empty at night. Roads and highways leading to the city are intercepted with check points

manned by paramilitary forces on high alert.

The government rarely offers information about what has happened in the villages and towns across the country. When it is released, it is highly selective, always placing the blame for massacres on "terrorists" of the Muslim fundamentalist persuasion. Foreign embassies know little of what is really happening. And, almost always the toll of the dead and wounded is understated.

Since 1992 it is believed that tens of thousands of people have died in a conflict largely conducted between fundamentalists and the state with murky in between. It is of little surprise, therefore, that amid this whirlwind the country's third electoral process in two years has failed to excite the nation's 26 million people, despite an official campaign suggesting the contrary on radio and television.

"It is difficult to call these elections," said Samir Boukir, national secretary of the Front for Socialist Forces. "We live between two terrors: one of the armed groups and the other the violent response of the state. When they massacre 500 people in one night, as they did at Beni Messouse in September, and it takes a few days to find out about it, you cannot keep your mind on elections."

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Montenegrins Land in Game Of Geopolitics

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Western governments are hoping that Montenegro's change of leaders will make the country a heavier geopolitical domino in the Balkans than its size might suggest, according to U.S. and European diplomats.

Their governments, they said, had been hoping for the election result last weekend in which Milo Djukanovic was elected president of Montenegro, Serbia's small partner in the Yugoslav

NEWS ANALYSIS

Federation, whose president is Slobodan Milosevic. The two men are sworn enemies.

Mr. Djukanovic, 35, advocates economic liberalization and political moderation of the sort encouraged by the West but rejected by Mr. Milosevic.

Now, Mr. Djukanovic has started using terms such as "yesterday's man" to castigate Mr. Milosevic — and even more, Mirjana Markovic, his influential wife, who is a doctrinaire Marxist.

Even if there is little evidence of real liberalism in Mr. Djukanovic's record, Western governments view him as a lesser evil in Montenegro and set store by the fact that he has defeated Mr. Milosevic in a major election on what

See BALKANS, Page 10

Newstand Prices			
Bahrain	1,000 BD	Malta	55 c
Cyprus	C £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 DKr	Oman	1.250 O.R.
Finland	12.00 FM	Qatar	10.00 Q.R.
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Egypt	£ 5.50	S. Africa	R12.00 Rand
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kenya	K. Sh. 160	U.S. M. (Eur.)	5 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	2m \$30.00



A soldier helping a campaign worker paste up a poster in Boufarik, Algeria, on Wednesday.

Clinton's About-Face on IRS Reform

White House Supports Republican Bill to Set Up an Outside Overseer

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has reversed itself and now says it will support legislation to overhaul the Internal Revenue Service by creating an outside board with broad authority over the tax-collection agency and strengthening the rights of taxpayers who feel they are being treated unfairly.

A few hours after the formal unveiling of the legislation, which also included a proposal to shift the burden of proof in tax court disputes from individuals to the IRS, the administration conceded Tuesday it was better off jumping aboard a political freight train that otherwise threatened to run it down.

So, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin

announced that the administration would back the bill, drafted by Representative Bill Archer, Republican of Texas, when it is taken up on Wednesday by the Ways and Means Committee, which he heads. The measure is almost sure to pass the full House with a large bipartisan majority before Congress adjourns next month.

The Senate intends to consider similar legislation early next year, and the Democratic leader in the Senate, Thomas Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota, said that he, too, now favors the main elements in the House bill.

The administration, and particularly Mr. Rubin, had previously objected to two of the bill's main provisions: creating a board made up largely of private citizens that would have considerable authority over how the IRS is run, and curtailing the presumption in tax court

that taxpayers are guilty and must prove their innocence.

In addition to those measures, the bill would create a taxpayer "bill of rights" intended to redress what critics of the IRS regard as an imbalance in power between the tax-collection agency and taxpayers who find themselves in a dispute over their tax bills.

Those provisions, most of them supported by the White House as well as by Republicans, would make it easier for taxpayers to recover legal costs in cases where the IRS is found to be wrong; would make it easier for taxpayers to win damages when the tax service is found to have acted negligently, and would make more cases eligible for resolution in a tax version of small-claims court and provide financing for

See IRS, Page 10

AGENDA

Clinton Calls for Slow Cuts in Emissions

President Bill Clinton on Wednesday proposed gradual, mandatory reductions in so-called greenhouse gases to curb the threat of global warming.

Mr. Clinton's proposals call on

U.S. industries to begin reducing carbon emissions as soon as possible to bring them to 1990 levels over the next dozen years.

The plan was criticized by European experts as too weak. Page 3.

PAGE TWO
The Right to Ramble Is Tested

ASIA/PACIFIC Page 4
Pol Pot: 'Conscience Is Clear'

Global Tuberculosis Epidemic Is Feared

"Hot zones" of drug-resistant tuberculosis are growing and threaten to touch off a global epidemic, health agencies said Wednesday.

A survey by the World Health Or-

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The IHT on-line www.ihnt.com

ganization, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease found resistant tuberculosis in many lands. Page 10.

Ill Will in Cornwall / A Battle of Birthrights

Right to Ramble Is Tested on an English Estate

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

MAWGAN, England — Sir Ferrers Vyvyan's family has lived in this wild and lovely corner of Cornwall for more than 900 years — its estate, Treowarren, was mentioned in the Domesday Book — so he thinks he should know by now what is his property and what is not.

And one thing that does belong to him, Sir Ferrers says, is a 30-yard path down by the Helford River.

He's sorry that local hikers, particularly one local hiker named Jed Trewin, like to use the path, but that, Sir Ferrers says, is not the point.

"As far as we're concerned," he declared recently, "Mr. Trewin has no right to moor his boat there or to walk across our land."

But this is Britain, where local traditions, even more than the boundaries on a map, can determine who gets to use the land. Mr. Trewin, whose family has lived for a more-than-respectable 600 years here on the Lizard Peninsula, says he has as much right to stroll along the footpath at Treowarren as he does to breathe the bracing Cornwall air.

"It's my birthright to walk there," said Mr. Trewin, 44, who is unemployed and who lost a leg in a motorcycle accident. "I'm totally against someone walking across someone else's land, but blocking a footpath that has been used for generations is another matter."

The dispute between Sir Ferrers and Mr. Trewin has its roots in medieval times, when tracts of land were set aside for common use and landowner and landless lived in harmony, at least in theory. But in the 18th century, when Parliament passed a series of laws decreeing that land could be enclosed, all that changed.

"Landowning has been seen as a form of elitism, with landlords traditionally seen to exclude people," Sir Ferrers said.

In the 20th century the old countryside tensions manifest themselves not in life-and-death struggles over the right to farm and to keep livestock, but in



Jed Trewin, left, is fighting Sir Ferrers Vyvyan, owner of the estate of Treowarren over the right to wander the hills of Cornwall.

something Britons take just as seriously: the right to hike.

Rambling, as hiking is also called here, is one of Britain's favorite pastimes, but because there is so little public land, ramblers depend on the huge network of public footpaths that crisscross private property.

Footpath-related tensions flare up regularly, with the sometimes militant ramblers marching across disputed areas and campaigning for "the right to roam," and farmers and landowners deliberately letting the paths get overgrown, or emerging to hurl abuse and threats at members of the public.

"These footpaths are part of our heritage," said Maureen Donovan, the rights-of-way officer for the Ramblers' Association in the Lizard Peninsula. "Where else are you supposed to walk?"

British law states that if a path has been continually used by the public for 20 years, it is considered as public as a major highway — even if someone owns the land. Mr. Trewin, who is seeking to have Sir Ferrer's path added to Britain's definitive rights-of-way map, says he has been using it for years, and so do other residents.

But Sir Ferrers, 37, argues that he has always closed the path for six months each year, as he does throughout the 1,000-acre estate (he opens it during the summer)

— thus countering Mr. Trewin's continuity argument. "The tourist season is for six months of the year, and we want our privacy for the rest of the year," he said. "I have to be adamant over this or I'll have people contesting access to every footpath on the estate."

Mr. Trewin and his wife, Marlene, say the dispute is a clear-cut case of medieval-style aristocratic bullying.

"I think they thought that money would intimidate us, that we were little peasants that should be moved on," Mrs. Trewin said. She doubly resented it when she put on her best clothes for a court hearing and Sir Ferrers turned up, she said, in "cord jeans with a huge black stain on them, dirty shoes and a denim shirt that wasn't buttoned properly."

But Sir Ferrers, one of whose ancestors was given a baronetcy in 1644 for running the royal mints in southwest England during the country's civil war, hardly seems to be a "Brideshead Revisited"-style aristocrat. For one thing, he lives only in a small section of Treowarren, a fairly large estate home.

"They assume I'm as rich as Croesus, but I do everything on overdraft like anybody else," he said, opening the door to a house strewn with the detritus of four young children and two slobbering dogs.

Tall and lanky, with a bushy black beard, he refused to be photographed: "I don't want to be recognized in the neighborhood."

WHEN Sir Ferrers took over the estate in 1983, at 23, it was falling apart. He has gradually worked to restore it, bringing in money by running a camping site and opening a restaurant and a shop.

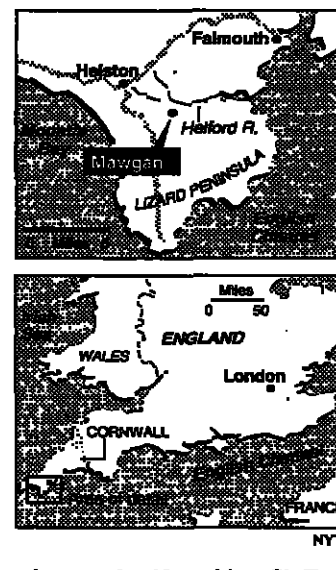
For six months each year, people can walk across his property, tour the manor and visit a nature center and gallery he has set up, all free of charge.

Though they considered him a remote and even arrogant figure, the local residents had always co-existed in peace with Sir Ferrers; indeed, about 40,000 people visit the estate each year.

But trouble arose two years ago, when Sir Ferrers's newly widowed mother moved to a house near the disputed footpath. Lady Vyvyan, it emerged, wanted her privacy.

Most of the residents reluctantly stopped going there. But Mr. Trewin, who kept his boat moored at the end of the path, felt strongly enough to make it an issue. "We had several screaming rows with Trewin, and he intimidated my mother," Sir Ferrers said. "I don't think he knew or cared who owned the land."

Sir Ferrers then sued Mr. Trewin for trespassing. Mr. Trewin,



who says that if anything, Sir Ferrers's mother intimidated him, went to the County Council, which is to hold a hearing in December. "We're losing our heritage," Mr. Trewin said. "Everywhere you look now it's private, private, private."

Sir Ferrers says his main objection is to Mr. Trewin and his legal arguments. "Once all this dies down, if we don't have any further confrontations we'll open it up again," he said. "If people want to ring up and ask if they can use it, that's O.K. But it's private property."

In Storm's Wake: Acapulco Agony

Relief Lags for Resort's Poor

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

ACAPULCO, Mexico — The emergency that began when Hurricane Pauline ravaged the city above the beaches of Acapulco on Oct. 9 has officially ended, but residents are still wearing surgical masks against a cloud of brown dust rising from caked and drying mud.

Many thousands of people still have urgent basic needs. Several neighborhoods remain cut off from traffic because streets are split open or were carried away by the flash floods. Drinking water is in short supply because of damage to pipes. Some residents are bathing in the same brown, sewage-laden river that carried away dozens of people during the storm.

Marcelino Hernandez, who has a breathtaking hillside view of the white beaches and aquamarine bay below — but no longer has a house from which to enjoy the panorama — has a special problem for the authorities to deal with, and the 58-year-old, who used to make rubber-soled sandals in a tin-roofed shack that the floodwaters buried in mud, is growing impatient waiting for help.

"I asked them to dig here," he said, pointing to a foul-smelling mud bank in what used to be his front patio, "to see if my neighbors are in there." One end of a mattress that belonged to Mr. Hernandez's neighbors, who have not been seen since the day of the storm, sticks out of the fetid mound.

Amid scenes like this, the authorities in charge of cleanup and relief are facing a storm of public rage.

City, state and federal officials were first accused of failing to issue adequate warnings, and then of responding indifferently to the disaster, and even of keeping aid for themselves.

"You know how things are here," he said, pointing to the aid going out under the desk of a through the bottom drawer.

Successful governments never built a drainage system, or the steep streets, which turn into surging streams even after a light shower.

stood. "Since we're poor, the authorities abandoned us. They want us to act like beggars to get any help."

The anger has deepened in spite of an apparently vigorous relief effort mounted by the federal government.

President Ernesto Zedillo cut short a trip to Europe and visited Acapulco and nearby damaged areas three times, trudging in boots and blue jeans over rocks and ruins and meeting with crowds clamoring for help.

Defense Minister Enrique Cervantes Aguirre, who normally avoids public appearances, gave several press conferences to answer criticism, and he is overseeing the work of 4,500 soldiers who joined the relief drive.

The government has, in fact, set up a dozen shelters, house homeless families, and at one cramped but orderly shelter in the common room of a public housing development, several women suggested Tuesday that they were living better than they did in their lost hovels.

"They are treating us like queens!" said Lucia Castrejo Cortezano, 47, a housewife, who said she and her family of six are enjoying regular medical attention and three hot meals a day for the first time in memory.

But elsewhere, frustrated residents are still stunned — so much so that they don't even know what to call the hurricane, referring to it as "the Phenomenon."

The official death toll in the battered states of Guerrero and Oaxaca, now stands at 217, and the Red Cross estimates that more than 2,000 people are missing.

Health officials reported 20 cases of cholera through Monday, but they stressed there is no epidemic.

The powerful rain and winds exposed a central flaw in Acapulco's development over the last two decades as it grew from a sleepy tourist town to a bustling metropolis of at least 700,000.

Successful governments never built a drainage system, or the steep streets, which turn into surging streams even after a light shower.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Italy to Ease Travel Formalities

ROME (AP) — Starting Sunday, the government said, passengers flying to Italy from countries that belong to Europe's open-border Schengen agreement will land at national rather than international terminals, and they will not be required to go through customs.

Crossing into Italy overland also should become easier, it said, as the borders with France and Austria are gradually opened by April 1. Passengers arriving by sea are to receive the same treatment as those arriving by air.

Hong Kong Airport to Fly on Time

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The new airport here will open on time in April, but getting there could be a problem for a while, Hong Kong's head of civil aviation said Wednesday.

The rail line that is to ferry passengers from Hong Kong's business district to the airport on the northern side of Lantau Island is not due to be ready until June. Authorities are holding talks with railway operators to try to speed the work.

Russian Psychologist Calls Mir a 'Sweatshop'

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A veteran space psychologist accused Russian Mission Control of provoking a June space collision by overloading the Mir's exhausted crew, describing the aging station as a "sweatshop."

"A Russian cosmonaut is a galley slave, a human being deprived of any rights," Rostislav Bogdashinsky, who has spent 35 years working with cosmonauts, said in an interview published Wednesday in the newspaper Izvestia.

He accused officials at Mission Control and RKK Energia — the state-run corporation that built and runs the 11-year old orbiting outpost — of callous disregard of the crew. "You can sum up their attitude in one word: sweatshop," the newspaper quoted Mr. Bogdashinsky as saying.

Russian space officials argued for months about who or what was to blame for Mir's nearly disastrous June 25 collision with a cargo ship during a practice manual docking.

An early report from Energia experts blamed Vasil

Tsibilyev, the Mir commander at the time, and his flight engineer, Alexander Lazutkin. Both cosmonauts, who returned to Earth in August, vehemently defended themselves, saying the crash was caused by worn-out equipment. Many space officials and cosmonauts took their side, blaming Energia and Mission Control for the collision.

A government report issued last month was vague. It said both the crew and ground controllers made some unspecified mistakes.

Mr. Bogdashinsky, who works at the Star City cosmonaut training center, said an investigation revealed the crew was overworked and unprepared for the ill-fated docking attempt. "It's simply a miracle that, with the ground controllers' help, they managed to control the situation and survived," he said.

Star City urged Mission Control to give the crew more time to rest after a solid-fuel oxygen canister set off a fire on Mir in February, Mr. Bogdashinsky said.

But they were kept busy, and Mission Control pressed

them to carry out the difficult practice docking. Mr. Bogdashinsky said.

According to his account, an exasperated Mr. Tsibilyev told ground controllers the night before: "You have found a scapegoat. You leave me no option but to put a knife to my throat."

After the collision, Mission Control planned to send Mr. Tsibilyev and Mr. Lazutkin

on a risky salvage mission into the airless Spektr module, but decided to postpone it after Tsibilyev complained of an irregular heartbeat.

The Mission Control spokesman Valeri Lyndin acknowledged Wednesday that the cosmonauts had worked under constant stress, but added that their successors work equally hard but have never complained.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe	Today	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Algeria	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Andorra	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Austria	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Belgium	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Bulgaria	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Croatia	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Czechia	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Denmark	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Estonia	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Finland	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
France	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Germany	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Greece	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Hungary	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Ireland	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Italy	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Latvia	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Lithuania	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Malta	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Netherlands	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Norway	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Poland	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Portugal	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Romania	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Slovakia	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Slovenia	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Spain	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Sweden	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Switzerland	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Turkey	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
Ukraine	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
United Kingdom	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F
USA	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F	High 100°F, Low 60°F



North America A major storm tracking from the central Plains to the Midwest will cause snow and sleet, England, Scotland and most of northern Europe will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry.

Europe Cold across Scandinavia. Friday will see some snow and sleet, England, Scotland and most of northern Europe will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry.

Asia Snowy and rainy in Tokyo. Friday will see some snow and sleet, England, Scotland and most of northern Europe will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry.

Africa Dry and warm in southern Africa. Friday will see some snow and sleet, England, Scotland and most of northern Europe will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry.

Australia Dry and warm in southern Australia. Friday will see some snow and sleet, England, Scotland and most of northern Europe will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry.

South America Dry and warm in southern South America. Friday will see some snow and sleet, England, Scotland and most of northern Europe will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry.

Antarctica Dry and warm in southern Antarctica. Friday will see some snow and sleet, England, Scotland and most of northern Europe will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry.

Other Dry and warm in other regions. Friday will see some snow and sleet, England, Scotland and most of northern Europe will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry. The Midwest will be cold and dry.

Legend: -sunny, -partly cloudy, -cloudy, -showers, -thunderstorms, -rain, -snow, -snow showers, -ice, -fog, -haze.

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THE AMERICAS

Clinton Presents Emissions Plan

President Calls for Gradual, Binding Curbs on Greenhouse Gases

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Wednesday proposed gradual, mandatory reductions in so-called greenhouse gases to curb the threat of global warming.

He also recommended tax breaks and other incentives to spur energy conservation.

Mr. Clinton's plan calls on U.S. industries to begin a path toward reducing carbon emissions as soon as possible to bring them to 1990 levels over the next dozen years.

While for the first time embracing "binding" pollution curbs, the proposal falls short of what the Europeans have demanded and what many environmentalists have said is needed to address the warming threat.

Four years ago, Mr. Clinton said that through voluntary efforts the United States could cap carbon emissions at 1990 levels by the end of the decade.

But emissions have been growing and are now expected to exceed 1990 levels by 13 percent by 2000.

The White House press secretary Mike McCurry defended the proposals. "It would be unrealistic to attempt to reach — by the year 2000 — 1990 levels on emissions," he said, "because it would most likely wreck the world economy if you attempted to do that."

Four years ago, Mr. Clinton "did not anticipate the strength of the U.S. economy and the growth that we've experienced in the last 4½ years," Mr. McCurry said.

Mr. Clinton's basic theme is that global warming concerns can be addressed through technology innovations

and without new energy taxes.

His proposal, described by the National Economic Council chairman, Gene Sperling, as "ambitious but sensible and sound," will serve as the U.S. position at negotiations at an environmental conference on global warming in Kyoto, Japan, in December.

It calls for industrial nations to stabilize emissions at 1990 levels in the 2008-2012 time period and to make further reductions over the following five years.

European environmental experts preparing for the Kyoto conference criticized early drafts of the proposal as too modest.

The 15-nation European Union, which has called for a 15 percent cut in emissions from their 1990 levels, also has attacked a Japanese plan calling for a 5 percent cut.

The plan calls on developing countries to agree to binding limits on emissions over time, but does not set specific targets.

It also says the United States would not agree to binding obligations without "participation" from developing countries.

The proposal calls for a system to be implemented after 10 years that would allow companies to trade emissions permits to give them flexibility in complying with the cuts; \$5 billion in research and development assistance for energy efficiency, and "rewards" for U.S. companies that act early to cut emissions.

The plan would allow countries flexibility to postpone cuts in emissions —

primarily of carbon dioxide from burning coal and oil — below 1990 levels until 2012, and possibly several years beyond that.

Neither the timetable nor the rate of reductions were likely to be embraced by either environmentalists or the Europeans, who have urged more aggressive controls, including emission reductions of 15 percent below 1990 levels beginning on a limited basis as early as 2005.

Diplomats from about 150 countries are meeting for 10 days in Bonn in the last scheduled talks before the treaty is signed in Japan in December.

The Clinton package was not likely to sit well among large, powerful segments of industry, from oil and electric utility companies to large manufacturers, including the Big Three auto makers.

All of these groups have waged an intense campaign against any U.S. commitment to binding reductions.

But in remarks at a Democratic campaign fund-raiser Tuesday night, Mr. Clinton said the United States must take the lead in addressing global warming concerns.

He reiterated that emission reductions could be accomplished without threatening economic growth.

"The overwhelming consensus of scientists is that we must reduce our greenhouse gases," Mr. Clinton said. "I refuse to hide our heads in the sand. We have to face that."

While not commenting on specifics of the proposal, Mr. McCurry acknowledged that there was no assurance the Kyoto conference would end with a treaty.

It is "far from certain that there can be success," Mr. McCurry said, adding that Mr. Clinton had telephoned world leaders this week to see what the prospects were for success in Kyoto.

"This is going to be very, very hard work," Mr. McCurry said.

Administration officials said capping carbon releases at 1990 levels could mean a 20 percent reduction in emissions in 2000 since carbon releases are continuing to grow.

Last week the Energy Department said greenhouse gas emissions soared 3.4 percent last year, largely because of economic growth. (AP, Reuters)



GORE AND GUMBO — Mayor Marc Morial of New Orleans, left, and Representative William Jefferson ordering gumbo for Vice President Al Gore, who spoke earlier at the Louisiana State Medical Center.

Free-Trade Focus Shifts to Senate

WASHINGTON — Confronted with surprisingly strong House opposition to President Bill Clinton's free-trade proposal, the White House has reversed strategy and turned its focus instead to the Senate, where it hopes to win a convincing vote to build momentum.

The administration originally planned to seek a vote first in the House, as is traditionally done on trade matters, but the level of antipathy toward the Clinton plan is deeper among his fellow Democrats than initially expected and vigorous lobbying by the president and his top aides so far has not turned the tide. Clinton advisers are more confident that they can prevail in the Senate, where they expect a filibuster but believe they can muster the 60 votes necessary to cut it off.

Under the "fast track" bill, trade agreements brokered by the president would be subject to a vote by Congress but could not be amended. This has generated criticism from labor and environmental activists, who worry that it would lead to lost jobs as companies move overseas. (WP)

A \$50,000 Weekend With Clinton

WASHINGTON — Struggling to reduce its \$15 million debt, the Democratic Party has invited donors to pay \$50,000 for a Florida weekend retreat featuring President Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and a sprinkling of sen-

ators, House members and administration officials.

Political party committees often sponsor luxurious get-aways as part of the package of perks they provide their biggest contributors. But the Democratic National Committee "autumn retreat" is unusual in that the price of admission for the weekend alone is so steep. The retreat is also believed to be the first such event involving a sitting president and vice president.

Officials hope the event will bring in \$3 million and say they already have commitments for \$1.6 million. The retreat is to be held Oct. 31 to Nov. 2 at the Ritz-Carlton hotel at the Amelia Island golf and tennis resort in Florida.

Meanwhile, the National Republican Senatorial Committee is aiming to raise more than \$6 million at its third annual Senate Majority Dinner here Nov. 5, up from the \$3.5 million the event raised last year. William Timmons of Timmons & Co., a Washington lobbying firm, is shooting for \$1.3 million from Washington players. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Charles Black, who was a political adviser to Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush and is now a prominent lobbyist, on the effect of the line-item veto on legislation: "Government agencies and private entities are used to being able to lobby the two houses of Congress and get something into law. Now there's a third house, the administration." (NYT)

AMERICAN

TOPICS

Mini-Range War in Oregon Sparks Slaughter and Trial

One fine fall day a year ago, Dr. Patrick Shipsey drove out to his 960 acres near John Day, Oregon, to plant grass along a creek that was healing from generations of overgrazing.

When he saw that his neighbor's Herefords had gotten inside his fence again, he pulled out his favorite rifle and calmly dropped each of the eight cows with a bullet to the base of the skull.

Dr. Shipsey said he wanted to call attention to a law he considers ludicrous. The law allows ranchers to hold others liable for the welfare of their cattle, no matter where they roam.

A century after its inception, the law holds sway in Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and parts of Texas. It goes against much of American jurisprudence, but is well understood in cattle country.

"When you build a fence in this country, it isn't to keep your cattle in, it's to keep your neighbor's cattle out," said Joe West, a barber in John Day, where cattle are still herded down Main Street.

John Hays, president-elect of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, said ranchers need open range to move their herds.

"It's just the law of the West," he said.

The man whose cattle were killed, Bob Sproul, had argued with Dr. Shipsey for years over Mr. Sproul's wayward cattle.

"The cattle and men who own them in these vast areas can't protect

a garden patch" like the doctor's property, Mr. Sproul says.

Dr. Shipsey faces up to 55 years in prison and the loss of his medical license, as well as his guns, if convicted of violating the open-range law. Yet he remains philosophical.

"The worse it goes for me," he said, "the more ridiculous that law is going to look."

Short Takes

More than two-thirds of Americans consider themselves environmentalists, according to a recent survey. Of 1,040 people polled, 76 percent said they strongly or somewhat agreed that "protecting the environment is so important that requirements and standards cannot be too high and continuing environmental improvements must be made regardless of cost."

The study, by a survey group headed by Richard Writhin, the former pollster for Ronald Reagan, found that environmentalism had moved from "its extremist beginnings 30 years ago" to a place well in the mainstream.

Resumé writing is an art, but it is not rocket science, says Robert Half, a personnel specialist who has made a study of the matter.

The worst things a job-seeker can do, he says, are to misspell words, use bad grammar or indulge in lame attempts at humor.

Some of the more glaring examples from his collection: "Enclosed is a ruff draft of my resumé"; "Education: statistics mayor"; and this classic: "After receiving advice from several different angels, I have decided to pursue a new line of work."

Brian Knowlton

As Pilots Fly the Coop, Air Force Faces Shortage

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, North Carolina — As a boy in Texas, Major Ernie Brown knew he was destined for the cockpit.

"I grew up on a diet of air shows and flying magazines," said Major Brown, who lived out his childhood dreams and today pilots an F-15E fighter jet for the U.S. Air Force.

"An absolutely awesome airplane," he said. "Is this a good life? Hell, yeah."

But next summer, Major Brown, 38, is scheduled to step out of the cockpit of the F-15E for the last time, and leave the air force. He told his commanders this month that he was resigning and was looking for a job with an airline. After spending almost 200 nights away from home on missions in the last year, he said he can no longer sacrifice his family to the demands of the air force.

"Basically, you miss your wife and kids," he said.

For the air force, Major Brown's departure is an illustration of an alarming

trend: the resignation of its best trained and most talented pilots.

In 1996, 498 pilots left the air force; the number this year is expected to pass 700. In 1994, the air force retained more than 81 percent of the pilots who faced a re-enlistment decision that year, a record high. So far this year, fewer than 30 percent of the eligible pilots have made the commitment to stay in.

The air force, which has warned that it expects to have 350 fewer pilots than it will need next year, is struggling to figure out how to stem the exodus, so far with little success.

"I'm losing experienced people, and I can't replace that experience overnight," said Lieutenant Colonel Robert Eskridge, who oversees four F-15E squadrons at this air base outside Goldsboro, North Carolina. "These are really good guys who are leaving, guys who we've spent

several million dollars each to train."

Air force surveys of departing pilots show that there are many reasons for their departures: stepped-up recruiting by the booming airline industry, which can lure pilots with much higher salaries; the large number of overseas deployments required by American military commitments in the Middle East and the Balkans; and the morale problems caused by budget cutbacks in the military and a series of highly publicized scandals in the air force.

The problem for the air force is likely to worsen because of the commercial airlines, which are expected to have a constant demand for new pilots until early in the next century. The airlines, which need to replace pilots hired during boom times a generation ago and now retiring, will hire an estimated 4,200 pilots this year.

The Pentagon has announced a series of steps intended to deal with the problem, including a request to Congress to raise from \$12,000 to as much as \$25,000 the annual bonus for pilots who choose to remain in the air force for an extra five years. But many pilots say that money is only one factor, and not the principal one, in deciding whether to stay.

Another F-15E pilot, Major Dwight Godwin, 36, said he had decided to seek work as an airline pilot because of the career path that senior air force pilots are required to follow, a promotion system that often results in long stretches out of the cockpit, either in desk jobs or in school. "And I only want to fly," he said.

When air force pilots do fly, they often find themselves assigned to missions abroad with no hope of seeing their families for months at a time.

Away From Politics

A company in New Jersey is recalling 57 million condoms. Ansell Personal Products of Easton, N.J., said it had received complaints from eight consumers that the condoms had broken before their expiration dates. It asked buyers to return unused condoms for replacements. (WP)

An inmate who had been on Missouri's death row longer than any other was executed by injection for carrying out a contract killing on a man who was living with another man's wife. Alan Bannister was convicted in 1983 of killing Darrell Ruestman a year earlier. An Illinois businessman was convicted of soliciting the murder and served 90 days in jail. (AP)

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REPUBLIC OF LEBANON
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION
PORT OF SAIDA AUTHORITY
PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS
FOR PORT OF SAIDA PROJECT
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SAIDA COASTAL AREA REHABILITATION PROJECT

The Government of Lebanon, represented by Ministry of Transport, Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), and Port of Saida Authority, wishes to engage firms through international competitive bidding, for Finance, Design and Build of Port Saida Project.

The works shall be financed by the Contractors. The terms and conditions of the loan(s) shall be proposed by the pre-qualified bidders in their bid submission.

Firms wishing to participate in the bidding process for one or more of these Packages, must be prequalified. The expected date for bidding is foreseen on March 1998.

The works will be executed under supervision of consultants appointed by CDR/Port of Saida Authority. Interested Applicants may be required to form consortia which would include financiers, designers and Contractors of established experience and reputation.

The Applicant have the option to apply for prequalification for one Package or combination of Packages or four Packages. The packages include but not restricted to the following main elements:

Package 1

- Construction of a main breakwater and a lee breakwater with a total estimated length of 3825 m. The main breakwater will constitute 2725 m and the lee breakwater 1100 m.

Package 2

- Reclamation from the sea of about 1.2 million square metres to a level of about +5.0m above mean sea level.
- Dredging of a volume of about 1.25 million cubic metres in sandy material to achieve a depth of -15 m Chart Datum (CD).
- Compaction of the reclaimed area, about 1.2 million square metres, using most effective and cost economical methods.

Package 3

- Construction of a quay wall for the container terminal for a total length of 530 m (Phase 1).
- Construction of a quay wall for the multi purpose terminal of 360 m (Phase 1).
- Construction of slope protection for the reclamation works carried out under package 2 for a total length of 1010 m.

Prequalification documents for the Project will be available for collection, starting Wednesday 22/10/1997, on presentation of a Bankers draft, in the name of the Council for Development and Reconstruction, for \$3000 (Three Thousand US Dollars) per document, from CDR's offices at the address given below, during normal working hours: THE COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION - TALLET AL-SERAIL - BEIRUT, LEBANON

In order to be considered for inclusion in the lists of prequalified bidders, firms should return the documents to CDR's offices at the above mentioned address not later than 12:00 hours noon (Beirut local time) on Monday 22/12/1997 at the latest, duly completed and accompanied by the required supporting documents.

Package 4

- Construction of internal roads, parking areas.
- Construction of a boundary wall and fences.
- Construction of medium voltage electricity network with substations including lighting of roads and parking areas.
- Construction of a water supply system.
- Construction of sewage, surface and stormwater drainage systems.
- Construction and installation of navigational support system including a light house and navigational equipment.
- Landscaping of green areas (± 8.0 ha).
- Construction of the following buildings:
 - Administration, control tower, Harbour master, Health control and cafeteria.
 - Customs and general security.
 - Main gate and weighbridge.
 - Fire station and clinic.
 - Stand-by power plant.
 - Water tanks and reservoirs, waste treatment and vessel's disposal and sewage lift stations.
 - Vehicle workshops.
 - Fuel station.

EUROPE

A Jolt to Belgium: Police Inaction in '87 Deaths

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A parliamentary report made public Wednesday on a series of mysterious killings in Belgium 10 years ago focused new criticism on the nation's police, already under heavy fire on charges of mishandling a widespread pedophile case.

The report said the police had failed to pass on evidence to magistrates investigating the daytime shootings of 28 people in or near supermarkets by masked men.

The report said there was no indication that the police had committed the murders, as some people speculate, or that there had been a rightist plot to destabilize the nation.

It did not shed any light on who had carried out the shootings, but it stressed that more attention should be paid to organized criminal gangs.

"Due to malfunctions at the level of exchange or information between the police and magistrates, evidence has disappeared or has even been destroyed," the report said.

These failures, it added, threw the inquiry off track.

The report said the lapses should be punished but noted that disciplinary measures were virtually nonexistent.

The report, which will be debated in Parliament, called for the creation of a federal prosecutor's office to pursue investigations across the nation's internal jurisdictions.

Belgium has 26 regional prosecutors, all of whom op-

erate independently. The lack of intercommunication is compounded by the absence of official contacts between officials in the northern Dutch-speaking part of Belgium and those in the French-speaking south.

The nation's three forces of law enforcement—a 16,000-member national gendarmerie, the 26 judicial police units attached to the prosecutors' offices and 589 communal police forces—also operate independently.

The nation was shocked by revelations of police incompetence following the discovery a year ago of the bodies of four girls suspected to have been murdered by a convicted pedophile, Marc Dutroux, or his accomplices.

The investigation showed that police officers had withheld vital information that might have saved the girls, and even passed on misleading information to others to throw them off the track.

The incompetence and police indifference to the anguish of the parents of the missing children brought the two halves of the nation together in a rare show of solidarity. About 300,000 people converged on Brussels for what is known as the White March, demanding judicial reforms to combat pedophiles.

A commission set up to investigate the Dutroux affair is still in session, but it recommended in April that Belgium's various police forces should be integrated.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene acted on that recommendation earlier this month. But the plan has run into heavy opposition from political parties and city aides reluctant to lose control of the 18,000 communal police.

If the plan goes through, it will be the second major reform of the police since 1990, when as a result of the 1980s "supermarket murders," the gendarmerie was demilitarized and given more basic policing tasks. Paradoxically, this led to greater rivalry.

The report coincided with another dramatic murder investigation that could once more reflect adversely on the police's record in checking reports of missing persons.

Investigators have found

human remains in a Brussels house owned by a Protestant pastor originally from Hungary, Andras Pandi. Two of Mr. Pandi's former wives and four of his children have disappeared.

Although the police earlier questioned the disappearances, the pastor managed to persuade them that the six missing people had returned to Hungary.

In Budapest, investigators said they had discovered that Mr. Pandi, 71, had made contact with about 20 women after advertising for a third wife several years ago.

The pastor cut connections with the United Protestant Church in 1979 but taught theology in Dutch-language schools until 1992.



Russia's prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, conferring Wednesday with his two deputy prime ministers, Anatoli Chubais, left, and Boris Nemtsov, right.

Communists' Future Dims After New Loss to Yeltsin

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After years of ideological intransigence and increasing political irrelevance, all it really took was a huff and a puff to bring the party of Lenin and Stalin to its knees.

The Communist Party of Russia, which controls the country's toothless Parliament and not much else, promised this week to lead a vote of no confidence against the government of President Boris Yeltsin. It was a showdown the party had planned for months, and after a weekend retreat, its leaders swore they were going to carry it out unless heads rolled and policies changed.

But on Tuesday, Mr. Yeltsin made clear that he was sticking with his cabinet and his program of reforms, and the Communist leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, capitulated. In return for abandoning plans to call the vote, he was promised a weekly parliamentary forum on television and several meetings with the president each year.

Recent polls show that Russians, most of whom have not felt the benefits of the free market, remain profoundly unhappy with the government. In a poll made public Sunday, more than 70 percent of respondents from across the country said they were against the sale of state property, and 54 percent said the country was moving in the wrong direction.

Still, communism as an idea and an institution seems all but dead in Russia.

"I'm sure there have been bleaker times in the history of the Communist Party," said Alexander Prokhanov, the flamboyant editor of the newspaper Zavtra who has for most of this decade served as the intellectual leader of the ultranationalist faction in the Russian opposition. "But I don't remember them. Today it would be possible to argue that the Communist Party in America is more influential than the Communist Party in Russia."

Even discounting for Mr. Prokhanov's well-known penchant for hyperbole, the Communists—who lead the opposition—have been wholly unable to dip into this reservoir of disaffection. Part of the problem, of course, is that too many people have bad memories of communism. That is largely why Mr. Yeltsin defeated Mr. Zyuganov in last year's presidential election.

Also weakening the Communists is the constitution Mr. Yeltsin created last year that gives him almost imperial power and ensures a weak opposition.

After last year's election, Communist leaders seemed almost happy to be out of government; as Gennadi Seleznyov, the Communist parliamentary speaker, said at the

time, "In this country right now, whoever is in opposition is sitting on a gold mine."

If so, the "gold" has yet to be mined, and many blame the Communist leaders themselves. Unable or unwilling to shift toward the political center as so many European Communist leaders have done, Mr. Zyuganov and his colleagues seem locked in a time warp.

They have continued to bank on the votes of the elderly, who have less and less power each year, while doing nothing to appeal to the millions of younger voters who have no strong ideological roots but are flailing about in the new Russia.

"Their biggest problem is that they are cowards without conviction," said Andrei Piontkovsky, director of the Center for Strategic Studies in Moscow.

"That is what has killed them. They have demonstrated that they are more concerned with their housing privileges and their special cars than with the ideology they are always talking about. People understand that about them. If they had challenged the president, they might have lost the perks of office."

Mr. Zyuganov argues that he is a pragmatic leader who has made the best decision for the nation. "We believe in real actions," he said Tuesday. "Therefore the faction has decided to drop the no-confidence motion we initiated in the government." Visibly unhappy and looking stiffer than usual, he had nothing else to say.

Supporters and critics wonder how long a party that seems responsive only to its most extreme element and uninterested in appealing to vast numbers of unhappy Russians can last. The no-confidence vote might have helped answer that question.

Under the constitution, if Parliament passes a vote of no confidence in the government twice within three months, the president must either get rid of his government or disband Parliament.

But Mr. Yeltsin made it clear that he would not fire his reform-minded deputy prime ministers, Boris Nemtsov and Anatoli Chubais. In a slick political move, Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said he would quit if there was a no-confidence vote—but he seems to be the only senior government official the Communists can tolerate.

In addition to the resignation of the deputy prime ministers, the Communist Party was going to demand that the government roll back housing reforms, cancel planned changes in currency laws and share power more evenly with the Parliament.

None of that was acceptable to the president, who offered conciliatory public statements but made it clear that he was not backing down.

Bulgaria Identifies 23 Officials as Informants

The Associated Press

SOFIA — The interior minister told Parliament on Wednesday that 23 top officials, including the leader of Bulgaria's ethnic Turkish party, had served the intelligence services of the former Communist government.

The revelation was part of Bulgaria's effort to come to grips with its past.

The announcement was likely to worsen already touchy relations between the new, reform-minded government and the Turkish minority.

Interior Minister Bogomil Bonev revealed the names of 14 members of Parliament and 9 officials from the

judiciary and other government branches whose names appeared in Communist files.

He said that Ahmed Dogan, the leader of the mainly ethnic Turkish Movement for Rights and Freedoms, worked for Bulgaria's Communist intelligence services from 1974 to 1988. Also on the list were three other prominent legislators from the movement, which holds 14 of Parliament's 240 seats.

Mr. Dogan did not immediately respond.

Prime Minister Ivan Kostov said that he would ask another official, Simeon Voinov, to resign because his name was on the list.

Some of those named by Mr. Bonev told Parliament that they were proud to have worked for the security of Bulgaria. Others said they had been forced to serve as informers.

Under a recent law, 600 leading officials, including members of the cabinet and Parliament, heads of state-run banks and the media were screened to determine whether they had collaborated with the Communists.

Nearly half of the 300,000 files that existed in 1990 have been destroyed. The former Communist interior minister, Atanas Semerdzhiev, and his chief archivist, Nanka Sekerdzhieva, face charges of destroying files.

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BRIEFLY

Police Will Not Appear In Turkey Torture Case

MANISA, Turkey — In one of Turkey's most closely watched human rights cases, police officers accused of torturing 14 young people refused Wednesday to obey a court order that they appear here and face their accusers.

A three-judge panel lifted the order after lawyers for the officers contended that if they were forced to appear, their anti-terrorist activity would be compromised. The lawyers also maintained that since nearly two years have passed since the alleged torture, positive identification would be impossible.

As a result of the ruling, it appears unlikely that the young people, who now range in age from 16 to 24, will ever have the chance to confront the officers they accuse of torturing them.

The judges ruled that the young people could make identifications through photographs. (NYT)

U.K. Panel Urges Laws On Anti-Muslim Bias

LONDON — New laws are needed to protect Britain's 1.5 million Muslims from discrimination, harassment and physical violence, a report said Wednesday.

Far more must also be done to end anti-Muslim prejudice in the British media and the workplace, said the report by a private multi-religious commission.

The Runnymede Commission on British Muslims and Islamophobia called for laws against discrimination on religious grounds and against incitement to religious hatred.

It said that legislation on blasphemy, which covers only anti-Christian utterances, should be amended. (Reuters)

U.S. Cyprus Envoy Sees 'Mistake' by Washington

ATHENS — The American envoy for Cyprus, Richard Holbrooke, has criticized the U.S. State Department for its stance on the harassment of a Greek government aircraft by Turkish fighters, the Greek news agency ANA said Wednesday.

"I have no doubt that the provocative action of the harassment of the aircraft by Turkish fighters indeed happened, and I consider it a mistake on the part of the State Department that it doesn't accept this reality," the agency quoted Mr. Holbrooke as telling its Washington correspondent.

Athens said last week that Turkish F-16s harassed in Greek airspace a plane carrying Defense Minister Akis Tsohatzopoulos on his way home from observing war games in Cyprus. Greece lodged official protests, but a State Department spokesman, James Rubi, said Monday that Mr. Tsohatzopoulos's plane had been over Cyprus breaking a ban on such flights.

"It's an unacceptable act which does not help in defusing tension between Greece and Turkey," ANA quoted Mr. Holbrooke as saying. (Reuters)

Police Appeal Release Of 2 Danish Suspects

COPENHAGEN — Distressed that a nurse and doctor charged in the killings of 22 people at a nursing home are out of jail, the police sought a court order Wednesday to return them to custody.

The nurse and the doctor were released Tuesday, just hours after officials broke the news of the killings. The Copenhagen City Court said the suspects were unlikely to flee the country, but the police have appealed that ruling to a higher court. (AP)

Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1887

Two Crises in Iraq

There are two crises in Iraq, and other nations of the world are responding in their fashion to only one. That one is urgent and familiar: the renewed confrontation that Saddam Hussein has provoked by again resisting the United Nations arms inspections he agreed to after the Gulf War.

Last June, Washington began pressing for new sanctions. But, under Russian and French urging, it put off the issue to October so as to allow Iraqi cooperation. Instead Iraq stonewalled, and now, with Russia and France still dragging, the United States suggests a further six-month wait, and then, if Iraq is not in compliance, automatic new sanctions. If the United Nations is serious about its own credibility, this is a minimal plan.

The second, quieter and barely noticed crisis in Iraq extends beyond the challenge of maintaining alliance fidelity in the face of an outlaw state's defiance. This one goes to the immense suffering of the Iraqi people as a result not simply of the war but of the international economic sanctions that have been in place against the regime in the nearly seven years since.

The consequences are well attested to and include an annual extra death toll of perhaps a million people, 60 percent of them children, and the still unrepaired desolation of the public health

infrastructure bombed out in the war. Americans are accustomed to treat this appalling situation for what it is—the result of the overweening cynicism of a dictator exploiting the misery of his own people for political ends. Many figured that last year's opening of an oil-for-food humanitarian loophole in the sanctions would at one swoop ease both Iraqi misery and American discomfort. But little food and practically no medicine has passed through what is barely a billion-dollar loophole, and the public health infrastructure remains mostly debris.

The new sanctions that Washington is cranking up would keep Iraqi military, intelligence, police and strategic industry officials from traveling abroad. The United States should be working hard to rally broad support for such a restriction.

But that is not enough. Some new thinking is needed on how best to relieve innocent but hurt Iraqi civilians. A national or international awareness campaign? A larger humanitarian loophole? More focused attention to infrastructure repair? Something like this is essential to preserve what must be the two strands of American policy: tightening up on Iraq's arms violations, loosening up on the humanitarian needs of its people.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Private Help for Russia

In a season of grand philanthropic gestures, George Soros has now joined Ted Turner in announcing a munificent international gift. Mr. Soros will increase his Open Society Institute's activities in Russia by \$300 million to \$500 million over the next three years. That will more than double his current programs in Russia and easily exceed Washington's \$95 million annual donation to Russia's civilian sector.

The contribution adds to the \$1.5 billion that Mr. Soros has already given away overseas, the bulk of it to build civil society and independent media in formerly Communist countries.

Some Americans may quarrel with Mr. Soros and Mr. Turner for spending so lavishly on foreign causes when problems in America go unattended. Mr. Turner pledged \$1 billion to United Nations humanitarian programs. Mr. Soros does have an Open Society Institute in the United States, which runs innovative programs. The works that he and Mr. Turner support abroad may help prevent political upheavals in Russia and other countries that could cost Americans dearly in the years ahead.

Other examples of American political largesse abroad are not so commendable. Often they support ethnic extremism. Irish-Americans have formed the economic base of the Irish Republican Army. A retired Florida

doctor, Irving Moskowitz, has bought properties in Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem and turned them over to right-wing groups eager to secure a Jewish presence there.

Mr. Soros's new donation will go to improving Russia's health care and education, and retraining Russian soldiers and officers for civilian jobs. The latter program could remove a major source of potentially destabilizing unrest in Russia's military.

There is a caution worth raising. Mr. Soros is not only Russia's biggest aid donor. He has also bought a nearly \$1 billion stake in Svyazinvest, the privatized state telecommunications company. Mr. Soros has said that people might be confused by his dual role. He has not had to worry about possible conflict of interest in most of the countries where he gives money, in part because his support of civil society tends to infuriate autocratic governments. But in Russia, where he is both working with the government and bidding on its companies, he must clearly separate his two roles.

It is always unsettling when a single private citizen wields so much influence in a strategically important country. Washington is fortunate that George Soros's foreign activities reflect American values.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Eyes on Microsoft

The complaint filed this week by the Justice Department against Microsoft poses little threat to the software company that provides the operating system, Windows 95, for about 90 percent of the personal computers in America. Even if the courts force Microsoft to comply, it will lose few sales. But the Justice decision sends a welcome signal that the department is ready to act whenever Microsoft's business practices unfairly threaten its rivals.

The trust-busters at Justice, too long idle under Republican administrations, face issues as important as how to deal with Microsoft, the behemoth of the information age. For millions of Americans, the company has been not only the source of powerful and easy-to-use software but also the engine of prosperity for those with holdings in its stock. Yet the very size and reach of the company have made it a threat to competition and innovation.

The current dispute centers on a Microsoft requirement that computer manufacturers who pay it a license fee to load Windows 95 on their machines must also load Microsoft's browser, the software that sends and retrieves information over the Internet. The Justice Department says that this requirement violates a provision of a 1995 consent decree forbidding Microsoft to force manufacturers to buy its other products along with Windows 95. Microsoft contends that the browser merely adds a new feature to Windows 95, which is legal under the decree.

In immediate terms, consumers ben-

efit from the Microsoft strategy because the company gives away its browser to manufacturers. Even if the Justice Department succeeds in forcing Microsoft to drop its requirement, few manufacturers will eliminate a popular product that costs them nothing to provide. But over the longer term Microsoft's use of its operating systems to advance its other products may drive consumers away from competing products. If competition fizzles, innovation will also suffer, and consumers will be the losers in the end.

The Justice Department can try to use consent decrees and the antitrust laws to prevent Microsoft from incorporating its applications programs, like word processors and spreadsheet sheets, into its Windows software, thereby providing the company's rivals more room to prosper. Or it can permit Microsoft to add applications programs to Windows but insist that Microsoft make it very easy for customers to run the products of its rivals.

The Justice Department has not decided its long-term strategy, nor should it at this point. So far it has taken the sensible approach of confronting Microsoft one misstep at a time. In the rapidly changing computer industry, where new technology can be obsolete in six months, that may be enough to keep Microsoft from unfairly swamping its rivals.

But Joel Klein and his colleagues in the Antitrust Division are right to keep their eyes on Microsoft.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sensible Climate Insurance for Our Only Home

By Alan S. Blinder

PRINCETON, New Jersey — An American team in Bonn is deep in negotiations that, it is hoped, will lead to the signing of an international treaty on global warming in Kyoto, Japan, in December. The treaty would define the responsibilities of roughly 170 nations for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Good policy must walk a fine line, balancing the concerns of environmentalists who worry about the fate of the earth and those of business and labor constituencies who worry about the fate of their companies and jobs.

The typical economic approach to such problems is cost-benefit analysis. But there is a problem with applying that tool. We have some ability to quantify the costs of policies intended to retard global warming, but we have little basis for estimating the benefits. The scientific consensus takes us only so far.

Yes, global warming is for real. Yes, burning fossil fuels seems to be a significant cause. And yes, most potential climatic consequences are worrisome — and some are truly horrifying. But scientists cannot tell us how the earth's climate will change if nothing is done.

So I suggest a different approach. Instead of weighing costs against ben-

efits, look at action against global warming as taking out an insurance policy. That is what home owners do, spending hundreds of dollars every year to insure their families against the presumably small likelihood that their house will burn down. Shouldn't the family of man do the same for its home?

As we shop for this global insurance policy, we should seek the most economical one. We can drastically reduce its cost by applying four basic economic principles.

• Market-based approaches work more efficiently than command-and-control techniques. The leading candidate in this case seems to be distributing or auctioning permits to emit, say, carbon dioxide, and then allowing free market trading to establish their price.

• Global problems require global perspectives and responses. It makes sense to reduce carbon emissions where that can be done most cheaply.

We should therefore explore innovations like global emissions trading and allowing American companies to "buy" emissions reduction in other

countries, although both are fraught with practical difficulties.

It is important that all countries get involved. We cannot hold developing nations to the same standards as developed ones, but their eventual participation is essential.

• Haste makes waste. It is cheaper to engineer new products for energy efficiency than it is to retrofit old ones. We can greatly lower the costs of reducing carbon emissions if we allow our existing transportation fleet, factories, home heating systems and especially power-generating plants to wear out rather than scrapping them.

We can afford such patience because it is the gradual accumulation of greenhouse gases that affects global temperatures, not the annual output of emissions. For these reasons, the much debated target of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000, as enunciated at the 1992 summit meeting in Rio de Janeiro, is too demanding. It would be more prudent to start slowly, then gradually grow more strict.

• Reducing reliance on fossil fuels is not an anti-growth policy. It is an insurance policy against climatic disruptions that could severely damage the

world's economies. We do not want people to turn off the heat and turn in their cars. We do need to make fossil fuels more expensive. But any revenues raised from, say, auctioning emissions permits should be returned to the economy via tax cuts, research and development spending, and compensating victims (for example, coal miners).

Accepting these four principles would represent a giant step toward banishing both Chicken Little and Dr. Pangloss from the debate.

Then we can get down to issues such as how to design and enforce a global emissions trading system in the absence of any meaningful global government, and how to persuade developing nations to participate.

The sky is not falling; it is just filling up with greenhouse gases a bit too fast for comfort. Blithely assuming that nature and laissez-faire will take care of everything amounts to betting the earth's climate on a roll of the dice.

The writer, a professor of economics at Princeton, is a former member of President Bill Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Chance to Merge Rhodes and Lumumba in Central Africa

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — For nearly 40 years, revolutionary wars, atrocity-studded misrule in the heart of Africa and brutal, reactionary white power at its tip turned a region that many colonialists once saw as paradise into a partially devastated and totally dysfunctional purgatory. At century's end, the troubled nations of Central and Southern Africa at last seem to have touched bottom.

This may give them a chance to rebound and create regional economic and political networks that can return Africa south of the Equator to a position of economic importance and political self-respect.

It is also possible that the challenges faced by these nations in purgatory — my list includes Congo (the former Zaire), Congo-Brazzaville, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Angola and a few others — may continue to be greater than this new opportunity, which has been created essentially by power taken

through the barrel of the gun. Organized violence, directed by tough rulers in the countries of purgatory, has changed the political face of Central Africa in three short years and created an interlocking set of political obligations that could lead to constructive cooperation.

Working together, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Rwanda's Patriotic Front government brought about the collapse of the Mobutu regime in Congo this summer. Angola's government, looking for allies in its continuing struggle against rebels, provided tanks and firepower to install a new president in Brazzaville last week.

It is a measure of the region's desperate plight that such results can give rise to hope, however fragile.

In these countries, anarchy, tribal massacres and disorganized violence visited on the population by criminal armies

were rapidly becoming the norm. It has taken the bloodshed of military intervention to pull an entire region back from the edge of inferno.

Mr. Museveni, Paul Kagame of Rwanda, Laurent Kabila of Congo and the others now must develop and apply a vision of peace to replace the vision of war they used to oust despots and killers. Two challenges in particular confront them.

First, they and their allies in Southern Africa need to move quickly to re-establish the mining, rail and port networks built in the past century on their territory by Europe's greatest colonial empires and then systematically destroyed by post-independence black governments and rebel movements.

Acknowledging the economic logic of the colonial system, once denounced against the continent without qualification as exploitative and racist, will be a

bitter pill for some to swallow.

From 1960 on, Central Africa's nationalists relentlessly worked to undermine or make obsolete the once highly developed infrastructure that the Portuguese, Belgians, British and South Africans had developed to transport diamonds, copper, cobalt and other minerals to global markets.

Some of the nationalists did so because they were at war with the now vanquished apartheid regime in South Africa. Others were out to line their own corrupt pockets, whatever their thievish cost their nation. In many cases the two motives merged.

Once hated as symbols of oppression, projects like the Benguela railway (which linked Belgian-run mines to a Portuguese-controlled harbor) and the South African-financed Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique today represent the region's best hope to achieve rapid economic equilibrium. And the

once dreaded Western financiers control the cash needed to rehabilitate this infrastructure.

Secondly, Central Africa's rulers will have to reach for some form of political confederation beyond the inherited Western-style nation-state that has failed in this region. The ethnic problems of Rwanda and Burundi, still at dangerous flash points, or of Congo, cannot be peacefully resolved otherwise.

Rwanda and Burundi are too small and vulnerable, they haps not even viable. They need space. As it is now, they belong nowhere. Julius Nyerere, the former leader of Tanzania, said in an interview with New Perspectives Quarterly, explaining his call for a United States of Central Africa.

The future, if Central Africa is to prosper, will be regional, not national, not narrowly ethnic and political. The legacies of Cecil Rhodes and Paul Lumumba will have to fuse.

The Washington Post

Soon a European Super-Union for the World to Contend With

By William Pfaff

VENICE — Two minor political episodes have just made a big difference to the European Union's future. Italy will be a member of 21st century Europe's inner leadership. Britain will be excluded, by its own choice.

When the Italian public loudly condemned the "refounded" Communists for bringing down the government of Romano Prodi this month, its protests forced the Communists to reverse themselves. The result is a new and much stronger Prodi government, committed to put Italy into the group of nations that will adopt the European single currency, the euro, in January 1999.

When Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, indicated last Monday that Bri-

tain would not join the common currency within the present parliamentary term, he appeared to renounce a leading role for Britain in the new Europe.

The Labour Party is divided on Europe, as are the Conservatives. Labour's divisions are less dramatic than those which caused the Tories' defeat this year, but the new government's inhibitions now are revealed as deep enough to keep Britain on Europe's outer rim.

That undoubtedly is where most of the British people are most comfortable. There is nothing wrong with being there. It is where the Danes and Swedes are as well, by their choice. But what coherent national or international role is

Britain going to play from offshore Europe?

The European single currency is a leap into the dark. No one can be certain that the countries which join the currency union will be able to keep their budget priorities and business cycles close enough to one another for the currency to work.

Nonetheless they are determined to try, and the record shows that it is foolish to underestimate these European gambles. Banks will start using the single currency for financial transactions on Jan. 1, 1999. Euro bills and coins will follow.

The pattern of European development since the 1950s has been the big and sometimes rash step forward in economic

cooperation, which then produces political consequences that often prove more important than initially expected. That is happening again.

The French have persistently argued that a European central bank must have some kind of political oversight. The German government, always sensitive to currency instability and the possibility of manipulation, has resisted, fearing that political considerations might promote inflationary policies.

However, no central bank in the world functions in complete independence. The German Bundesbank and the U.S. Federal Reserve are creations of powerful governments, and however independent they may be in principle, they cannot disregard public opinion or political conditions in their countries.

Even the Germans have come to understand that the euro must be under the control of people drawn from a wider background than those parochial banking circles from which the Bundesbank's governors have come.

Thus German Finance Minister Theo Waigel and France's Economics Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn have now agreed that a body to be known as the Euro Council, composed of the finance ministers of all the countries that are members of the single currency, will meet informally each month, just before the regular meeting of all the EU finance ministers.

This group will be responsible for coordinating the eco-

nomics policies of the countries that have adopted the euro. It will consider tax policy, spending priorities and the structural problems of the single currency national economies, including national wage and employment policy, and trade relations. The French insist that the governors of the new European central bank must attend these meetings "from time to time."

The European Commission forecasts that by next spring 11 of the 15 EU countries will meet the conditions for joining the single currency. Britain will be among these, but now has elected to stay out of the currency. Denmark and Sweden will undoubtedly make the same choice. Greece is the only country likely to be excluded on economic criteria.

Thus a new European super-union is to be created around the euro. This solves not only the present tension between those favoring maximum European union and those who want a "Europe of nations," but also the problem presented by the countries in Central and Eastern Europe demanding EU membership. They can be admitted to the outer Europe, where they will not interfere with the "deepening" union of inner Europe.

This super-union will be a global economic force with a capacity for economic decision and action rivaling that of the United States. The scenario for the start of the 21st century must be rewritten.

International Herald Tribune.
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Picking Up the East Asian Pieces

By Ho Kwon Ping

SINGAPORE — Before the currency crisis, young businessmen saw themselves standing on the threshold of the Asian Century. Emboldened by success and drunk on growth, we were the next masters of the universe.

Our self-confidence now seems more like a brittle brasserie. We thought foolishly that the Asian miracle could ignore an inevitable downsizing of the pendulum.

Some of our elder leaders still blame evil conspiracies by foreigners, but the current crisis can be a chance to put our own houses in order. A self-critical look at Southeast Asia's spectacular growth will show that many companies were actually not all that competitive.

In place of good management, many relied on mere connections. Instead of being truly competitive, they relied on cronyism. Instead of the marketplace, there were monopolies. Protected markets, sweetheart deals, pork barrel politics and all the other nice things that come with cronyism — that was in large part the secret to their success.

When American companies were going through a severe shakeout, re-engineering and downsizing, Asian conglomerates were gorging on new businesses from condos to condominiums, palm oil to power plants, finance to fast food. Everything became a core business.

Now the shining stars of the new Pacific century have had a rude wake-up call. I can see

of their management as key success factors.

There will be a need for coherent, focused business strategies and not opportunistic diversification. Ultimately, every company will have to confront the issue of whether it has a proprietary product or service which it can build a competitive advantage on.

Many young business leaders and their companies are already addressing these issues. If the process of soul-searching can result in more streamlined and competitive businesses, then Asia's next generation of leaders will look back on these dark days as their rite of passage.

They will come out of it stronger than before. Brashness and dynamism will be tempered by experience, and their new sobriety will enable them to be strongly focused.

Companies will not be fat, inefficient, politically protected money machines but true businesses with strategic intent, capable management and a proprietary brand product or service to sell.

It is perhaps by returning to the values of our business pioneers — avoidance of debt, prudent but decisive risk-taking, sticking to a core business, being always prepared for the downturn — that the East Asian miracle can fulfill itself.

The writer, chairman of the Singapore-based Wah-Chang Group, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Britain Resists

LONDON — The Times, in a leader on Great Britain's reply to the United States Silver Mission, says: "An American must be very ignorant of the ways and requirements of British trade and finance if he imagines that notes based on silver have any attraction for us, or that regular State purchases of silver to meet no public need, like those which have filled the Treasury vaults of the United States with masses of unsaleable metal, would be tolerated by public opinion in this country."

1922: Radical Threat

NEW YORK — The American Defence Society has filed a protest in Washington against the admission into the country of M. Jean Longuet, the well-known French Socialist and editor of "Le Peuple." The society asks his exclusion on the

grounds that he is a Communist. The famous Socialist's talent as an orator, his fluent command of English and the fact that he is a grandson of Karl Marx were mentioned in the process as points against him, making him a dangerous envoy of radicalism.

1947: Red Hollywood

WASHINGTON — Screen actor Robert Taylor told the House un-American Activities Committee that he had seen most indications of Communist activity in Hollywood in the last four or five years than previously. The actor told the committee: "There is always a certain group of actors and actresses whose every action would indicate to me that if they are not Communists they are working awfully hard to be so." He added, "If I had my way they would all be sent back to Russia or some other unpleasant place."

Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887

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S.A.S. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73321126. Comptes Paroissiaux No. 61337
©1997, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8822.

INTERNATIONAL

Tuberculosis 'Hot Zones'

Drug-Resistant Strain Is Gaining Ground

WASHINGTON — "Hot zones" of drug-resistant tuberculosis are growing and threaten to touch off a global epidemic of virtually incurable TB, health agencies said on Wednesday.

A joint survey by the World Health Organization, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease found multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in one-third of the 35 countries surveyed.

"This report provides the first scientific evidence for what we most feared but could not previously prove," said Dr. Michael Iseman of the University of Colorado. "The world again faces the specter of incurable tuberculosis."

"We have found TB hot zones on all five continents in which MDR strains are threatening to overwhelm public health systems," he said.

The drug-resistant tuberculosis could easily spread from these areas, specialists with the World Health Organization said.

"MDR-TB is an airborne bacterium that will spread just as easily as regular TB," said Dr. Paul Nunn, chief of tuberculosis research at the World Health Organization. "An individual who is sick with any strain of TB will infect between 10 and 20 people each year."

The countries that had drug-resistant tuberculosis — in 2 percent to 14 percent of cases — included India, Russia, Latvia, Estonia, the Dominican Republic, Argentina and Ivory Coast.

The specialists blamed poor medical practice, saying that many infected people did not finish their full course of antibiotics, allowing drug-resistant strains to develop through mutation. Also, they said, doctors and clinics frequently prescribed the wrong drugs, which had the same effect.

Dr. Iseman said that treatment of patients infected with the drug-resistant strain was 100 times more costly, making it accessible only to a fortunate few.

"Today in the developing world, multidrug-resistant TB is usually a death sentence," he said.

The World Health Organization has been promoting a program that includes closer surveillance of tuberculosis patients to ensure that they take appropriate drugs and adhere to the medication schedule, as well as follow-ups to determine whether patients have been cured.

It says the program, called Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse, or DOTS, has a 96 percent cure rate. Currently, only about half of the 3 million to 8 million new tuberculosis cases each year are cured.

"Alarmingly, only about one in 10 TB patients today has access to DOTS," said Dr. Arata Kochi, director of the World Health Organization's global tuberculosis program. Dr. Iseman said the resistant strain could easily spread throughout the world.

"In Latvia, 22 percent of all tuberculosis patients have MDR TB," he said. "In the Delhi state in India, 13 percent of all tuberculosis patients were ill with drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis."



Supporters of Momir Bulatovic, who lost to Milo Djukanovic in Sunday's presidential election, protesting the outcome of the voting at a rally in Podgorica, the Montenegrin capital, on Wednesday.

BALKANS: Tiny Montenegro Becomes a Pivotal Power

Continued from Page 1

amounts to his own backyard — actually, his turf in the Yugoslav Federation.

"It's a message to Mr. Milosevic that he is not going to broaden his power base by hunkering down and waiting for the West to go away," an official said Wednesday in Washington.

Other Western officials agreed that Montenegro's new government seems set to chip away at Mr. Milosevic's position as Serbian overlord by saying that he is incapable of winning the peace.

By aggravating divisions among Serbs, the victory of Mr. Djukanovic — and Mr. Milosevic's loss via a surrogate who was beaten — could help drive home a message of deepening isolation to hard-line Bosnian Serbs, especially the Pale regime in Bosnia.

Montenegrins, while not technically Serbs themselves, are ethnically and culturally linked to them. They sent forces to fight alongside the Serbs in Bosnia, but put much of their main wartime effort into sanc-

tions-busting — and now into lucrative cigarette smuggling.

With only 650,000 people, Montenegro is usually thought of as an appendage of Serbia, but it currently finds itself enjoying powerful potential nuisance value if its new leader carries out his threat to challenge Belgrade, according to U.S. and German officials.

In a war of nerves with Mr. Milosevic, they said, Mr. Djukanovic has several advantages:

- Montenegro occupies a stretch of the Adriatic coastline. Without access through Montenegro the Serbs are landlocked. This puts new pressures on Serbia in regard to the traditional reliance on overland routes via Croatia.
- Mr. Milosevic will be vulnerable to Mr. Djukanovic's ability to disrupt and even paralyze the Yugoslav presidency, the job that Mr. Milosevic has taken as his political power base now that he is constitutionally barred from standing again as head of Serbia.
- In the Yugoslav presidency, Mr. Milosevic can count on his protégé as the Serbian president, but his au-

thority now has to reckon with Mr. Djukanovic's powers of veto — including the ultimate threat of secession.

Now that Mr. Djukanovic has been elected, Western governments could intervene if he called for protection against an attack on Montenegro by Mr. Milosevic's forces.

Worried about subversion, Mr. Djukanovic, even as an opposition leader, took preventive action such as establishing a separate telecommunications network outside the official system still controlled by Belgrade. And the new president will control local broadcast media that can be received in Serbia.

The potential impact of this changeover in Montenegro, as described by Western diplomats, is that the new thorn in Mr. Milosevic's side may help make him more responsive to Western concerns.

Paradoxically, Montenegro's poverty could prove an advantage, the diplomats said, in the sense that the small country could show fast results from Western help delivered to a cooperative new government.

FOOD FIGHT: EU Taking on Chocolate Issue

Continued from Page 1

Europe's purists consider abhorrent, cheapening and a threat to their chocolate industries.

In a crucial but still not final move Thursday, the full European Parliament here in Strasbourg will put the matter to a vote.

Will Cadbury and other companies be allowed to sell candy bars and bon-bons laced with palm oil as "chocolate" in Belgium or France?

Or must they include words like "vegetable fat" alongside the name on the wrapper?

And what, exactly, is "milk chocolate?"

Though some American chocolate companies do use vegetable fats, they are largely bystanders in the European chocolate war.

A lot of money is at stake. Europe accounts for about a

third of the world's chocolate market and six multinational companies control about 80 percent of the global sales.

They are Nestle of Switzerland, Cadbury Ltd. of Britain, Mars and Hershey of the United States, Jacobs-Suchard of Germany and Ferrero of Italy.

Of those, the only company that does not have a major position in Europe is Hershey.

The chocolate war dates to 1973. That was the year that Britain, Ireland and Denmark entered the European Union, then called the European Economic Community, and obtained special exceptions to what was the iron-clad rule of "cocoa-only chocolate."

Since then, four other countries that use cocoa-butter substitutes have joined the union and gotten their own exemptions — Austria, Finland, Portugal and Sweden.

But the two-chocolates

HONG KONG: Market Records Biggest Point Drop Ever

Continued from Page 1

their currencies fall against the U.S. dollar. In Taiwan's case, the decision to devalue came for competitive reasons, because Taiwan sits on a massive \$88 billion in foreign-currency reserves.

A calm spot in the Asian currency turmoil has been Hong Kong, but its steady exchange rate is now coming at the expense of rising interest rates. Three-month interest rates rose one percentage point to 10.5 percent, and were up from 7.0 percent Friday, in an effort to make it more expensive to speculate on the currency.

With Hong Kong's stock market heavily dependent on interest rate-sensitive banking and real estate stocks, investors have taken the news extremely badly.

As the Asian currency crisis has dragged on and at times accelerated this month, the Hong Kong's key stock index has fallen by 23 percent since Oct. 1, and China-controlled stocks not on the index have been similarly pummeled. Interest rates banks charge each other now stand at around 10 percent, compared with around 7 percent in recent weeks.

"In the short term, Hong Kong's authorities will face a lose-lose situation: if they keep on defending the currency peg, interest rates will rise and that will hurt the stock market, the economy and the property market," Christina Cheung, a director at

RBC Investment Management (Asia) Ltd., told Bloomberg News.

"If they don't defend the peg, there will be capital flight and the impact will also be disastrous," Tim Condon, economist at Morgan Stanley in Hong Kong, told the French newspaper Le Monde. "If the Hong Kong dollar, the last bastion of security in the region, were to fall, investors would abandon Asia."

Confidence in the future of the Hong Kong dollar's peg to the U.S. dollar appeared to be waning among investment managers. "There is a real risk on the peg," investment manager Mark Thorogood told Reuters in London. "China has been waiting 150 years to get Hong Kong back and has now finally got its hands on Hong Kong's foreign reserves. Is it really now going to hand those back to foreign speculators?"

The Hong Kong currency link to the U.S. dollar, in place since 1983, has been invested by Hong Kong officials with far more significance than fixed-exchange regimes were in other Asian countries earlier this year. Hong Kong's leaders have used the peg as a device to measure the territory's overall stability, pointing to its continuing as a major signal

that the way of life here would not change under rule by China, which took over this formerly British colony on July 1.

The extraordinary symbolism of the currency peg made remarks Tuesday by the chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce all the more surprising. Citing competitive pressures from other countries in Asia, where currencies have weakened by as much as 40 percent since July, James Tien said that the local currency's peg to the U.S. dollar bears re-examination.

Mr. Tien said manufacturing orders for Hong Kong firms for the first quarter of 1998 had been slowing and blamed this on the fact that other countries' exports were far more competitive against Hong Kong's than they were before the regional currency crisis began in early July.

In response, Hong Kong Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa said Wednesday on an official visit to London that "we are not going to go the route of devaluing to remain competitive" and warned that interest rates may have to rise further to protect the currency. Previously, Mr. Tung called the currency peg "the anchor of our monetary and financial stability."

Papon's Illness Prompts Judge To Call a Hiatus in His Trial

The Associated Press

BORDEAUX — A judge briefly suspended the trial of Maurice Papon on Wednesday after the defendant, on trial for crimes against humanity in World War II, complained of feeling ill.

It was the second time Mr. Papon, 87, who underwent triple bypass surgery last year, had complained of health problems during the trial. On the second day, he was briefly hospitalized after suffering chest pains.

The court recessed for about an hour while Mr. Papon rested in a room behind the defendant's box.

In another development, lawyers representing victims and their families asked the court to call the historian Michel Berges sooner than Dec. 1, when the Vichy specialist now is scheduled to testify.

Mr. Berges created a stir this week when he told French media that the prosecution had misinterpreted key documents. He said Mr. Papon only had signed memos summarizing orders made by a superior officer.

The historian contends that the documents prove that Mr. Papon had administrative powers in the German occupation of France but was not a key decision-maker and did not take the initiative to arrest and deport Jews.

MANDELA: President Opens Visit to Libya as U.S. Makes a Protest

Continued from Page 1

In the bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988. More than 250 passengers were killed.

Both the United States and Britain object to any move to lift sanctions until the suspects are extradited to one of the countries for trial.

In the verbal fencing with Washington that preceded the trip, South African diplomats went out of their way to deflate suggestions that Mr. Mandela, 79, the leader of his country's successful struggle against racial separation, might be able to help mend fences between Libya and Western capitals.

Asked about a possible Mandela effort to broker a compromise over the two Libyans — perhaps assurances about conditions under which they could stand trial in the United States or Britain — a South African spokesman said that the affair was "not on the agenda" of the three-day talks.

South Africa repeated its call Wednesday for sanctions to be lifted. Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo said in Cairo, as Mr. Mandela left there, that it was pointless to continue "punishing the Libyan people collectively through sanctions" despite compromises suggested by Colonel Gadhafi. These include a trial for the two men in a third country.

When the State Department publicly chided Mr. Mandela for lending his prestige to Colonel Gadhafi's cause, the South African leader lashed back without naming the United States.

"Can you imagine what they would say if I said Boris Yeltsin should not visit Albania? They would say that I am the most arrogant black man," South Africa's

Sunday Independent newspaper quoted Mr. Mandela as having said.

"Notwithstanding the changes in the world, the contempt for blacks is still deep-seated," he reportedly continued, adding, "I am master of my own fate."

The Clinton administration sought to minimize personal friction over the incident, having the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, say that Wash-

ington had the highest esteem for Mr. Mandela despite the difference in opinion over the timeliness of his trip.

But the State Department spokesman, James Rubin, said: "There's no misunderstanding. What it's a question of is what level of diplomatic contact one wants to have with a regime that is prepared to pursue such rogue behavior as supporting international terrorism."

THAILAND: Army Gingerly Watches Crisis

Continued from Page 1

Chenvidyakarn, a former government spokesman, said. "The top brass learned their lesson in 1992, so they exert influence in secret dealings, not openly." The military will remain outwardly neutral, while limiting extreme actions of the now unpopular prime minister, Mr. Montri said.

Late Tuesday, General Chetta met with the prime minister and, according to local newspapers, pressed him to reconsider a plan to impose a state of emergency in the face of street protests.

As he left the meeting, the general told reporters that there would be no announcement of any emergency law, Reuters reported. "If you declare any such emergency as rumored it won't be good for the country," he was quoted as saying.

Later, Mr. Chaovalit's spokesman issued a statement asking for calm.

Also on Tuesday, military commanders met with Finance Minister Thanong Bidaya, who had announced Sunday that he would quit when the cabinet was reshuffled.

The army had also publicly urged Prime

Minister Chaovalit, himself a retired general and former army commander in chief, to vote in support of an anti-corruption constitution adopted last month.

The irony of generals pushing a reformist constitution on a democratically elected prime minister was taken by many as a sign the tanks would not roll into Bangkok.

"In the last four years the military learned their duties have changed to one of supporting the political system, not overthrowing it," said Somjai Phagaphasvivat, a political scientist and a former senator.

"As the current chaos continues, they will have an increased political profile but still remain hidden behind the scenes."

While the politicians have lost credibility and the crumbling economy has tarnished business leaders and the once-revered technocratic class, the military has been relatively unblemished, according to one view.

"The military is the sole institution that has any respect left," Uwe Papart, a political risk analyst, said. "They are trying to regain stature after their humiliation in 1992 by putting themselves forward as good democrats and the conscience of the nation."

BRIEFLY

4 Businessmen Face Trial in Germany

DARMSTADT, Germany — Four German businessmen will be tried next month on charges of delivering millions of marks in illegal weapons parts to Iraq between 1988 and 1990, including devices for launching Scud missiles and parts for manufacturing explosives or chemical weapons.

The four employees of the Haven company of Neu-Isenburg, just south of Frankfurt, are accused of violating German foreign trade laws. Their trial will begin Nov. 4, the court said Wednesday.

Prosecutors say they provided false information in seeking government sureties for two shipments to Iraq, one valued at 715,000 Deutsche marks (\$408,000 today) and a second at more than 7 million DM, and failed to obtain export permits.

Turkey Sets Up Iraq Buffer Zone

ANKARA — Turkey has established a buffer zone in northern Iraq to keep Kurdish rebels away from its border, the daily Hurriyet reported Wednesday.

The newspaper quoted an unnamed cabinet member confirming that 8,000 Turkish soldiers were in the zone. It did not say how deep the zone was.

Mexico Promises To Defend Media

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — President Ernesto Zedillo has promised to get tough on attacks against the media, vowing before the largest press group in the Americas to try harder to solve journalist slayings.

"Today, I reaffirm my government's unwavering conviction to defend the press and the people's right to free information," Mr. Zedillo told a meeting of the Inter-American Press Association.

Peru Will Attend Talks With Ecuador

LIMA — President Alberto Fujimori says that Peru will attend the next round of peace talks with Ecuador despite an alleged flare-up on the disputed border.

"The conversations must go on," Mr. Fujimori told reporters Tuesday on a visit to the northern town of Chiclayo. "We are confident that we must maintain peace for the progress of both our brother countries."

The negotiators are due to meet in Brasilia on Nov. 24.

ALGERIA: Vote Amid the Terror

Continued from Page 1

Fifteen million people are eligible to vote Thursday for about 15,000 politicians in an election designed to bury the Muslim party that swept the last election, and the most widespread attitude toward the process is that the vote will be marked by massive fraud.

Above all, the hope that the civil war might be ended soon — a hope that flickered briefly in 1993 with the election of President Liamine Zeraoui, a former general — has been extinguished.

The violence began in 1992 when the government canceled the second round of parliamentary elections that the fundamentalists of the Islamic Salvation Front appeared ready to win.

The militants took up arms, but the war quickly descended into a bloody carnage in which criminals as well as army and secret service agents are all believed to participate.

"The initial violence was undoubtedly by the extremist Muslim fundamentalists. But now it is followed by the state's violence," said Abdelhamid Mehri, a former general secretary of the National Liberation Front, which ruled Algeria since independence from France in 1962 after a war that killed nearly 1 million people.

Mr. Mehri, now a dissident who quit the party, says that the struggle has become a war between fundamentalist factions that have split, and that the intelligence services are stoking the fires by infiltrating both groups.

The winners of the elections will help choose two-thirds of a new upper house of Parliament. The Islamic Salvation Front has asked voters to boycott the election, and many see it essentially as the latest step in Mr. Zeraoui's efforts to consolidate power.

IRS: Clinton Does About-Face on Bill

Continued from Page 1

clinics to assist low-income taxpayers.

Confronted with plans by gleeful Republicans to paint the White House as an obstinate defender of an unpopular bureaucracy, administration officials have quietly been seeking a compromise for the last several weeks. Mr. Rubin said Tuesday that the administration's main concerns had been addressed through relatively small changes in the bill's language, particularly sections concerning the executive branch's control over the IRS.

Administration officials said they were still not entirely happy with the bill, but that they thought it would be easier to press for changes as it moves through the legislative process if the White House was considered a partner in backing the bill rather than if it was left politically isolated on the sidelines.

"We support the bill in its current

form, but we believe there are changes that can be made and should be made," Mr. Rubin said.

Administration officials said the decision to back the bill was made after a meeting Tuesday of Mr. Rubin and senior White House officials.

Mr. Rubin then went to Capitol Hill to brief congressional Democrats on the White House decision — even as the House minority leader, Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri, was underscoring the White House's growing isolation over the issue by holding a press conference formally announcing his support for the bill.

The legislation has its roots in the findings earlier this year of a bipartisan congressional commission led by Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, and Representative Rob Portman, Republican of Ohio. The centerpiece of the commission's recommendations was the establishment of an independent board to oversee the IRS.

Legal Standoff on 1988 Lockerbie Bombing

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The International Court of Justice wound up hearings on the 1988 Lockerbie bombing on Wednesday with Libya, the United States and Britain at a standoff and prospects for a criminal trial bleak.

The three countries had come to the court not to apportion blame for the destruction of Pan American Flight 103 but to air their dispute over where two Libyan suspects should stand trial and who should decide.

The flight exploded over Scotland on Dec. 21, 1988, killing 259 aboard and 11 on the ground. Britain and the United States blame Libya for the blast. Libya is under UN sanctions for defying a Security Council resolution calling on it to turn over the two suspects, as the U.S.

and Britain have demanded. The hearings, which began Oct. 4, did nothing to soften the U.S.-British stance. Nor did the Libyan side budge from its insistence that the two men should stand trial at home or on neutral territory.

"The question of a fair trial is the key to the whole problem," said the Libyan representative, Hamed Ahmed Elhondori. "Libya and the majority of the international community consider the courts of Britain and the U.S. do not meet this condition."

The United States and Britain have warned the court not to intervene in Security Council matters. "This has gone on long enough," a U.S. official said. "Libya should comply with the Security Council resolution."

سكنا من المرحلي

HEALTH/SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Ginkgo Extract Found To Slow Alzheimer's

WASHINGTON (WP) — A popular herbal medicine derived from the leaves of ginkgo trees has a small but measurable effect on slowing the progression of Alzheimer's disease over the course of a year, according to a study.

The study of 309 people, whose average age was 69, showed an improvement equivalent to a delay of six months in Alzheimer's disease progression in 26 percent of patients taking ginkgo, compared with 15 percent taking a placebo. The findings were published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Ginkgo extract is the single biggest selling botanical drug in the world. It contains antioxidants that may protect cells against specific forms of damage.

Help for Smokers

BOSTON (Reuters) — Treatment with an anti-depressant drug can help smokers kick the habit, according to a study in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Smokers are more likely to have a history of depression than nonsmokers, and there has been evidence that nicotine may act as a natural anti-depressant.

In tests with 615 volunteers, researchers led by Dr. Richard Hurt of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, discovered that an anti-depressant, bupropion, helped twice as many people stop smoking. The quit rate after seven weeks was 19 percent for the placebo group, but 44 percent for people who received 300 milligrams of bupropion per day, the highest dose used in the study.

Tracking Endangered Tuna

By Jane Ellen Stevens
New York Times Service

PACIFIC GROVE, California — Late last winter, in eight-foot seas off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, Barbara Block, a Stanford University marine biologist, and two teams of sometimes seasick researchers undertook a bold experiment. They spent five weeks wrestling more than 200 bluefin tuna in the 300- to 500-pound (135- to 225-kilogram) class to the lurking decks of tiny charter fishing boats.

In rapid-fire movements orchestrated to minimize the time the tuna were kept out of the water, they implanted two new types of computerized tags — 40 that pop up and disconnect from the fish after gathering data, and 160 that remain implanted and are only removed when the fish are caught. Then they released the fish.

Six months later, the scientists are delighted with the results. Twelve of the pop-up tags were recovered within two weeks, by tracking the fish, just to make sure they were working. Over the summer, most of the other pop-up tags triggered their own timed release and started sending information to a satellite that was relayed to Dr. Block as e-mail. In recent weeks, two fishermen found and returned permanently implanted tags, which provided the researchers with the first moment-by-moment chronicle of six months in a bluefin tuna's travels. "This is everything we dreamed about," said Dr. Block, who organized the multi-institutional research effort, financed by the Packard Foundation, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the MacArthur Foundation and the National Science Foundation.

Eric Prince, chief of the migratory fishery biology division of the National Marine Fisheries Service in Miami, and co-director of the two-year \$350,000 project, said, "When you know what the animal is doing every two minutes, 'nothing can compare with that.'"

Although scientists have suspected for years that giant bluefin tuna dive to great depths, Dr. Block was surprised to see how often the two recovered fish with internal tags dove deep, once to more than 2,400 feet (720 meters), where the bluefin stayed for two hours. Researchers have also known that tuna are warm-blooded, but information from the internal tags showed that the tuna maintained an internal body temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees centigrade) in the 40-degree waters, offering evidence that the warm-bloodedness does not vary much as water temperature decreases.

The tags also revealed for the first time the initial migration paths of the bluefin as they fanned out across the western North Atlantic. "Some went remarkably quickly to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge," Dr. Block said. "In 90 days, several fish crossed into the eastern Atlantic."

Although the results are preliminary, the research may unravel the migration of the giant bluefin tuna and provide information needed to help save it from extinction. But the results also promise to cause controversy among the international fishing nations that vie for the giant bluefin, the most expensive fish in the world. In the raw fish market in Tokyo, the lust for the dark-red flesh can drive the price of a single tuna up to \$80,000.

As a result of the demand for bluefin tuna, the breeding stocks in the western Atlantic have been depleted by 80 per-

cent to 90 percent over the last 22 years, to only 22,000 fish in 1991, according to a report by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, based in Madrid. The commission reported that the eastern Atlantic stocks in 1992 had dropped by half since 1970.

The fish are managed as two separate stocks. One stock, which is harvested mostly by European nations, is said to roam the eastern Atlantic and breed in the Mediterranean Sea. The other, which is said to breed in the Gulf of Mexico and roam the western Atlantic, is fished principally by the United States, Japan and Canada. An artificial boundary has been drawn down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. The European nations have far less stringent quotas than the nations that harvest tuna in the western Atlantic because stocks in the eastern Atlantic seem less endangered.

In 1995, the last year for which data are available, European nations caught 39,331 metric tons of giant bluefin tuna. During the same year, the United States, Japan and Canada, fishing under restrictions limiting them to about 2,500 metric tons, caught a combined 2,285 metric tons. That works out to only 24,000 fish.

For the last few years, many researchers have suspected that just one stock of bluefin roams the Atlantic. The National Research Council issued a report in 1994 recommending that the one-stock notion of bluefin tuna be studied and tested. If the bluefin migrate and spawn in the eastern and the western Atlantic, all bluefin-fishing nations may need to heed the same strict quotas to insure the fish population's survival.

When Galaxies Clash Like Bumper Cars

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Blazing images of colliding galaxies from the Hubble Space Telescope provide dramatic evidence of the role these violent events have played in shaping the visible universe and of the fate that may await Earth's own home galaxy.

The orbiting Hubble has peered 10 times deeper into the heart of one of these titanic "head-ons" than earlier observations had, to produce what astronomers say is the first detailed view of a remarkable spasm of star birth, heralded by brilliant blue "fireworks" in the thick of the mayhem.

Where earlier images from ground-based instruments showed few details, the new observations reveal more than 1,000 bright star clusters springing to life, some of these knots containing as many as 1 million stars each. The blue color is the signature of hot, young stars.

The two colliding galaxies, located 63 million light-years away in the southern constellation Corvus (the Crow), were already the best studied example of the phenomenon. Once two head-on galaxies, or pinwheels in shape, they are now collectively known as the Antennae, because in the course of their ongoing merger into a single oval they have sprouted tentacles that resemble insect feelers.

Studies of these mergers could answer fundamental questions about how the universe took shape. But the encounters unfold over hundreds of millions of years, such vast time frames by human standards that astronomers say they have never been able to watch one from beginning to end. They have argued about the significance of the collisions for decades, relying almost exclusively on sophisticated computer models until now. "There was no real 'smoking gun' observational evidence" of the importance and nature of the process, said astronomer Bruce Mamon of the University of Washington at Seattle, not a member of the observing team. "These Hubble observations have changed this."

The findings provide tools for further probing. "The sheer number of these young star clusters is amazing," said team member Brad Whitmore of the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, Maryland, who presented the evidence at a NASA headquarters briefing, along with colleague Francis Schweizer of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The "astounding detail" in the images is like "a dream come true," Dr. Whitmore said, but also a nightmare because of the amount of data to be analyzed.

Until now, it was thought that global star clusters were fading relics of a galaxy's formation eons ago. The new findings show they may also provide fossil records of more recent collisions,

the team said. Dr. Whitmore said he now will be able to tell how long ago the galactic collisions occurred by measuring the color and brightness of the young globular clusters. "The discovery will help us put together a chronological sequence" that shows, step by step, the complex sequence of events.

Galaxies may collide without any of their millions of stars actually touching. Rather, the "seeds" for the prodigious output of new stars are the galaxies' giant interstellar clouds (tens to hundreds of light-years across) of cold hydrogen gas, which get "crunched" to the point that they collapse under their own gravity, Dr. Schweizer said.

Normally these giant molecular clouds are pretty slow at churning out baby stars, wasting most of their potential. This is the situation shown in now-famous Hubble images of the eerie towers of gas in the Eagle Nebula. But when galaxies collide, he said, "it's like dropping the cloud into a hot pressure cooker."

These mysterious mergers have become rarer as the universe expands and thins out. But scientists say study of the few nearby affords a way of looking back billions of years to a time when all of material creation was 60 times more tightly packed than it is now and cosmic "bumper cars" were inevitable.

In fact, 1996 images from the Hubble, which provided the "deepest-ever" view of the universe, show that nearly a third of all the galaxies in the young universe appear to be colliding.

FOR much of human history, the heavens seemed a peaceful, relatively static realm. But the more astronomers have learned, the more violent change they see there. The Hubble observations may also shed light on the future fate of Earth's home galaxy, the Milky Way. Evidence shows it is headed into the intimate embrace of the neighboring Andromeda galaxy at a velocity of 300,000 miles an hour — which puts the actual encounter about 5 billion years in the future.

Five billion years from now, the researchers speculated, if the human race has been able to travel far enough to survive the scheduled death of the sun, its historians might spend many generations recording the stately scrambling of the constellations overhead, as the spiral shape of Andromeda — now a fuzzy spot of light about six times the diameter of the moon just left of the square of Pegasus — fills their new world's skies horizon to horizon. They would see brilliant blue knots — each as bright as the full moon, each packed with hundreds of thousands of newborn stars — "pop" into view one by one.

Ed Weiler, director of NASA's Origins program, said a spacecraft in the pipeline whose mission is to settle, by the year 2005, the question of whether Andromeda will plow head-on into the Milky Way, or merely sideswipe it.

A Tomato a Day May Keep Cardiologists Away

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The buzzword of a few years ago was beta carotene, a substance found in fruits and vegetables that was supposed to protect against cancer. Then scientific studies showed no particular benefit from taking beta carotene in pill form. In fact, questions were raised about potential harm, especially to smokers. Now it seems another substance in fruits and vegetables may account for the health protection long associated with eating carotene-rich foods.

It is called lycopene and it is what makes tomatoes red. It had previously been strongly linked to a reduced risk of developing various deadly cancers, including those of the prostate, colon and rectum.

A large study of 1,379 European men has indicated that those who consumed the most lycopene from foods were half as likely to suffer a heart attack as those who consumed the least.

Participants in the new study were middle-aged men, 662 of whom had suffered heart attacks.

The study is especially valuable because it assessed lycopene consumption and absorption by measuring its presence in body fat rather than by using a less reliable method of asking men how much lycopene-rich food they regularly consumed.

Like beta carotene, lycopene is fat-soluble. Dietary fat is needed for it to be absorbed through the intestines, and the amount stored in body fat is considered a reliable reflection of how much people absorb from their diets. Lycopene's protective role, however, stems from its ability as a potent antioxidant, which means it can prevent free radical damage to cells, molecules and genes as it circulates in the blood. Free radicals are highly reactive molecules that can combine with other substances and change them in a harmful way.

Such damage can, for example, transform freely circulating cholesterol into a form that sticks to arteries and clogs them, setting the stage for a heart attack. It can cause genetic changes that may in time result in cancer. Free radical damage is also involved in cataracts caused by exposure to sunlight and lung disease caused by inhaling pollutants like ozone.

Lenore Kohlmeier, a professor of epidemiology and nutrition at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and her colleagues at 10 European medical centers published the findings in the current issue of The American Journal of Epidemiology. They indicate that lycopene is most likely the substance responsible for the protection against heart disease and cancer that had long been thought to result from consuming beta carotene.

Lycopene is most prominent in tomatoes. But it is not well absorbed into the body unless the tomatoes are cooked. Thus, the best sources are concentrated processed tomato products like tomato

paste, ketchup and tomato sauce. Tomato juice is a reasonably good source if it has been heated, as would occur when it is canned or bottled. Other sources of lycopene include watermelon, red grapefruit and, to a lesser extent, shellfish like lobster and crab.

"Once again we have to revise an old recommendation — to eat fresh fruits and vegetables," Dr. Kohlmeier said in an interview. "You get five times more lycopene from tomato sauce as you would get from the equivalent amount of fresh tomatoes." Furthermore, she said, when tomatoes are consumed as part of a processed food, that food is likely to contain some fat that makes it

possible for the lycopene to be absorbed. When the research team simultaneously examined levels in body fat of lycopene, alpha and beta carotene and lutein, another carotenoid, lycopene alone seemed to account for the reduced risk of heart disease.

Dr. Kohlmeier cautioned against assuming, first, that the protection the researchers observed resulted directly from lycopene and not some other as yet unknown nutrient that "travels with lycopene" and, second, that if lycopene is in fact protective, the same benefit can be gained from taking it in pill or powder form, instead of getting it from food.

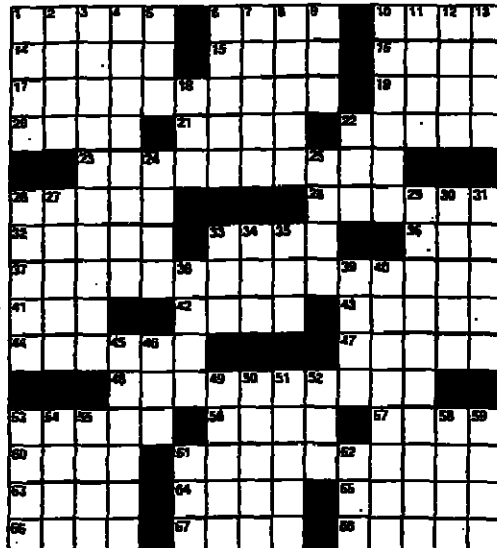
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10 Lawn
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15 Muezzin's call
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16 "O" in old radio
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17 Disneyland site
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29 Virginia tourist
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26 Razzing victim
27 Bother, with "at"
37 Complicated
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41 Half a cartoon
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42 Lamoon
43 Hotel booking
44 Too much,
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47 Result of a
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49 Cornered
50 Litter critter
51 Oscar
52 Oscar, Grammy,
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53 Recovers from
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57 Chateau
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58 Raggedy
59 Doctrine maker

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13 Counting-out
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32 Day
33 Financial page
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34 Vessel in a
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36 P.D.Q., updated
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Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 22

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ASIA/PACIFIC

China Trims Bank Rates As Economic Growth Slips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING—The central bank cut interest rates Wednesday to try to ease the debt burden of struggling state industries and stimulate growth as the economy appears to be faltering.

Rates on lending were cut by 1.5 percentage points, to 9.29 percent, and deposit rates fell by 1.1 percentage points, to 6.37 percent, state television reported.

The step came two days after the government reported that the economy grew at an annual rate of 8 percent in the third quarter of 1997, down from 9.5 percent in the first half. The figures raised concern that China could be facing a period of falling output and prices and a potential contraction in the economy.

"Growth seems to be slowing, and there needs to be some stimulus," Nicholas Kwan, an economist with Merrill Lynch & Co. in Hong Kong, said.

The slowing growth comes just as China is trying to help ailing state enterprises cut losses and repay bank debt.

At a landmark Communist Party congress last month, China's leaders endorsed an ambitious program of share sales and even bankruptcies to shake up state industry.

Economists said authorities in Beijing believed the state sector needed a hand as it moved ahead with the restructuring of unprofitable companies and as the state sought to reduce subsidies and help profitable companies compete in the marketplace. (AP, Reuters)

Indonesia's Car Troubles Multiply

Bloomberg News

JAKARTA—Tommy Suharto's \$1.3 billion project to develop an Indonesian national car has attracted many enemies.

The United States, the European Union and Japan say it violates Indonesia's promises to the World Trade Organization. Investors say it is the most egregious example of the corruption that is a drag on Indonesia's economy. Companies such as Ford Motors Co. and General Motors Corp. of the United States have said they will not invest in Indonesia because of it.

So far, complaints about the program have fallen on deaf ears in Indonesia, where Tommy Suharto is the youngest son of President Suharto.

Now, however, the car, called the Timor, may have reached the end of the road. Indonesia may face pressure from the International Monetary Fund to reorganize its economy in return for aid to prop up its currency, the rupiah, which has fallen 36 percent against the U.S. dollar this year.

Furthermore, South Korea now says it is placing Kia Motors Corp. — the Timor's partner in the national car project — under court

receivership to protect it from creditors, and Kia's plight may give Indonesia a face-saving way to back down.

"Now would be a good time to cancel the national car," said John Seel, a sovereign credit analyst at Bear Stearns (Asia) Ltd.

The Timor project is modeled on Malaysia's national car, the Proton, which is produced by a government-linked company and has about 60 percent of the Malaysian market. Indonesia says it needs to develop high-technology industries of its own and that these businesses need special help in their infancy.

Even if the government sticks to its guns, the Timor may die a natural death through a combination of strong domestic competition, the decline of the rupiah and high Indonesian interest rates, analysts said.

"Timor is coming out at the wrong time," said Afwidia Malek, a fund manager at Commerce Asset Fund Managers Sdn. "Proton had about a decade's head start on them."

When the Proton came on the market in 1985, Malaysia gave the car's manufacturer tax breaks so it could undercut its competitors. Malaysia has agreed to phase out those tax breaks starting in

2003. The Proton — which is made by a company that is publicly traded and profitable — is no longer seen as a drain on government coffers.

Tommy Suharto's company, PT Timor Putra Nasional, imports sedans made by Kia in South Korea that are exempt from the Indonesian taxes and tariffs that competitors must pay. Indonesia says this protection will help the firm generate cash to build its own plant in Indonesia.

Kia planned to be an investor in that plant, where the cars would be made with its technology. But the South Korean government said Wednesday it would take over debt-ridden Kia Motors and replace its management. It is not clear when, if ever, Timor will begin production in Indonesia.

The IMF has been called in to put together a confidence-restoring aid package for Indonesia's economy. That aid typically comes with strings attached, and there has been speculation that the Fund will press for the cancellation of the Timor project. Indonesian officials, however, have said the IMF will not demand that Timor's privileges end, and the World Bank's director for Indonesia, Dennis de Tray, has said the IMF is not likely to focus on specific projects.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		11,637.77	12,408.10	-6.17
Singapore Straits Times		1,731.88	1,771.22	-2.23
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,882.61	2,850.70	+1.20
Tokyo Nikkei 225		17,687.89	17,210.09	+2.77
Kuala Lumpur Composite		731.17	760.30	-3.83
Bangkok SET		511.56	507.94	+0.71
Seoul Composite Index		601.32	566.85	+6.08
Taipei Stock Market Index		7,692.47	7,734.05	-0.54
Manila PSE		1,928.97	1,993.89	-3.26
Jakarta Composite Index		505.28	514.87	-1.89
Wellington NZSE-40		2,635.48	2,599.94	+1.37
Bombay Sensitive Index		4,082.70	4,116.96	-0.83

U.S. Carmakers Snub Japan Models

Bloomberg News

TOKYO—U.S. auto executives on Wednesday played down the introduction of fuel-efficient, low-emission engines by Japanese carmakers, saying the technologies are too expensive for mass production.

"It's not clear yet that consumers will pay a significant premium for environmentally efficient vehicles," said Ron Zarella, General Motors Corp.'s vice president for sales and marketing. "That day will come, but it's not here yet."

Toyota Motor Co. last week presented a car powered by gasoline and electricity that can run for 66 miles (106 kilometers) on a gallon (3.8 liters) of gasoline. It will sell in Japan for about \$17,700 — 30 percent more than Toyota's best-selling Corolla sedan. Honda Motor Corp. introduced an engine with emissions cleaner than the air it takes in. The models were unveiled at the Tokyo Motor Show.

U.S. automakers chose to highlight powerful cars at the show, such as Chrysler Corp.'s 450-horsepower Viper GTS.

Very briefly:

• Lloyd's of London plans to establish in Singapore what it calls a "mini-Lloyd's market" for Asia by late 1998 in hopes of bolstering its position as a leading global underwriter.

• Australia posted its lowest inflation rate in 30 years as the consumer price index for the third quarter fell 0.4 percent, for an annual inflation rate of minus 0.3 percent.

• The Tokyo Stock Exchange agreed with securities authorities in Hong Kong and Singapore to monitor financial derivatives trading to try to prevent fraud and manipulation.

• Skoda Automobilo AS, a Czech automaker owned by Volkswagen AG, plans to set up a \$300 million car project in India's Maharashtra state.

• Most Australian industries and small businesses have yet to take action against the potentially crippling "millennium bug," according to a study by the state government of Western Australia. The survey found that most businesses did not understand the consequences of having computer systems that will be unable to recognize the year 2000 at the end of the century.

• PT Humpuss Intermoda Transportasi, an Indonesian shipping company owned by President Suharto's youngest son, Hutomo Mandala Putra, will sell 74 million shares, or 16.4 percent of the company, in an initial public offer in November.

• Fuji Bank Ltd., one of Japan's 10 biggest commercial banks, plans to cut assets by 4 trillion yen (\$33 billion) during the next two

years to try to improve its return on equity.

• Fiat SpA, Italy's largest carmaker, hopes to triple its annual sales in Japan to 20,000 cars by 2000.

• Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. will begin in 2001 to allow some employees to postpone retirement until they are 65. The government plans in 2001 to start gradually raising the age at which pension benefits are granted. Currently, workers who reach age 60 are eligible for such benefits.

• South Korean carmakers are optimistic that the U.S. and South Korean governments will resolve their dispute over access to Seoul's car market. But they said criticism that South Korea's car market was closed was unwarranted. (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

IMPACT: Asian Crisis Arouses Fears in Australia

Continued from Page 13

Another analyst said the currency crisis and looming economic slowdown had forced all Australian companies with significant investments in Asia — especially in the most seriously affected countries such as Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia — to "make plans for dealing with a poorer region, where economies are shrinking as the reality of public-spending cuts takes hold."

But Chris Legge, director of industrial in the Melbourne office of Standard & Poor's Corp., said the impact of the region's troubles on Australian companies was limited and should not be exaggerated.

"While the market turmoil may slow Asian growth rates and reduce export opportunities somewhat, most Australian companies' Southeast Asian businesses are not of material size," he said. "By far the biggest exposures in Asia are to Japan and Korea, which have been suffering from below-trend economic growth for some time."

Still, some large companies are likely to suffer significant losses.

At one point last week, Coca-Cola Amatil's share price had fallen 21 percent this month, to 11.95 dollars, from 15.20 on Oct. 1, wiping 2.7 billion dollars from its market capitalization.

Analysts attributed the fall largely to investor concerns that the company's big bottling and distribution operations in Indonesia and the Philippines would come nowhere near achieving their forecast earnings over the next two years.

The stock recovered some ground after Coca-Cola Amatil said the operations were continuing to record "vigorous double-digit growth" in sales volume and that it still viewed Asia as a region of "great opportunity" because of its relatively low per-capita soft-drink consumption and "large, youthful and fast-growing populations."

On Wednesday, Amatil's shares closed at 12.30, up 0.17.

John Prescott, Broken Hill's managing director, said that so far the company had seen no adverse effects on its exports from Australia or other parts of the world to Southeast Asia.

"But we have seen local effects on our domestic operations in Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia," he said, describing them as "enough to be felt on the bottom line, though not to be material overall."

The company has 12 steel-processing plants in Southeast Asia.

Analysts said many construction projects in the region were being canceled or delayed because of overbuilding in Bangkok, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Manila and spending cuts by Southeast Asian governments to rein in their current-account deficits. This will affect Australian building companies such as Lead Lease and Leighton Holdings Ltd. and building

materials suppliers such as CSR, Pacific Dunlop Ltd. and Pacific BBA Ltd.

Brian de Boos, a CSR spokesman, confirmed that the slump in building activity had affected the company's operations in the region.

"In the context of CSR as a whole," he said, "it is not major, but in the context of our Asian business, it's slowed down quite a bit."

David Higgins, managing director of Lead Lease, said

the company had invested 150 million dollars in Southeast Asia and said its property-development projects there were expected to slow.

But several Australian executives expressed confidence in the ability of Southeast Asia's economies to bounce back.

"I think that the sheer momentum of those economies will ensure they right themselves relatively quickly," Crown's Mr. Williams said.

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Romania Investment Summit

Athenée Palace Bucharest Hilton, October 29-30, 1997

The International Herald Tribune's Romania Investment Summit promises to provide an unparalleled forum for high-level discussion, debate and decision-making.

Timed to coincide with the anniversary of President Emil Constantinescu's first year in office, the program for the two days will address both the extraordinary investment opportunities and the issues that need to be resolved to further encourage investment.

President Constantinescu will give the opening keynote address and host a special dinner for summit participants and speakers at Cotroceni Palace, which houses the presidential offices — measures aimed to show the importance Romania accords to this summit.

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STOCK MARKETS

Today, Oct 22

EUROPE

Worms Bid Dropped By French Tycoon

Bloomberg News

PARIS — French businessman Francois Pinault dropped his bid for Worms & Cie. on Wednesday, opening the way for two Italian companies to grab ahold of the French concern.

Mr. Pinault withdrew a \$4.8 billion bid for Worms, a holding company whose assets span insurance, shipping, sugar and paper, saying the company had become too expensive. That was after Ifil SpA, the holding company of the Agnelli dynasty of Italy, acting with Assicurazioni Generali of France, SA, France's third-largest insurer, made a bid valuing Worms at \$5.4 billion on the day it was made.

In Paris, Worms shares fell 6 francs (\$1) to 501, and AGF's shares fell 5.80 to 318.90. In Milan, Ifil's shares rose 4 percent to 6,875 lire (\$4).

The French-Italian counter-offer for Worms triggered a hostile bid for AGF by Assicurazioni Generali SpA, Italy's largest insurer, which had been in negotiations to buy Worms's insurance unit, Athena. The Generali bid caused AGF's shares to rise, boosting the worth of the Agnelli bid for Worms, since part of it was based on a swap of AGF shares.

The benefit given to the Agnelli bid by Generali raised speculation the Italians are working together to inveigle themselves into France, though Ifil denied it knew beforehand of the Generali bid. Ifil and AGF, which together with the Worms family already control 49 percent of Worms, said Wednesday they would press ahead with their bid.

"If the offer goes ahead as expected, then I can see no other outcome but for them to take control of Worms," said Andre Charles, chief financial officer of Worms.

The Mark's Loss Is German Firms' Gain

Millennium Software Helps SAP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WALLDORF, Germany — SAP AG said Wednesday that third-quarter pretax profit rose a greater-than-expected 86 percent amid strong demand for its software program that helps companies avoid a year 2000 programming glitch.

Pretax profit in the three months ended Sept. 30 rose to 251 million DM (\$141.3 million) from 135 million DM a year earlier, as sales rose 82 percent to 1.417 billion.

Like other German exporters, the company has benefited from a weak Deutsche mark, which has fallen about 16 percent against the dollar since the beginning of the year.

The company, however, said it expected sales growth to slow in the fourth quarter, rising 50 percent for the full year if exchange rates remain stable.

Despite the sales warning, share prices of the world's largest maker of business management software rose 4 percent, or 20.20 DM, to 500 DM.

SAP's earnings have risen strongly as businesses buy its R/3 management software, which aside from managing finance, personnel and distribution, also accounts for the numerical change to the year 2000. Many computer programs are expected to read the year 2000 as 1900,

skewing calculations of everything from ages to benefits to loans, and need to be replaced to avoid the "millennium bomb."

The company also warned that the 1997 third-quarter performance contrasted with an especially weak quarter a year ago.

Of the 86 percent increase in third-quarter pretax profit, 33 percentage points came from currency effects, the company said. SAP derives more than 30 percent of its revenue from sales to the United States. The company said it was planning a U.S. stock market listing in the third quarter of 1998.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Banks Expect Profit Rise

Bayerische Vereinsbank AG and Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank AG said they expected profit increases of around 15 percent for 1997, the last year before they complete their merger, Reuters reported.

At a joint news conference, the bank said good market conditions and an economic recovery had helped lift the banks' nine-month earnings to 2.26 billion DM from 1.9 billion a year ago, while total assets rose 6.3 percent to 787 billion DM, confirming the merged bank's place among Europe's five biggest banks.

VW and BMW Report Strong Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — Volkswagen AG and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG reported better-than-expected third-quarter sales Wednesday as the weak Deutsche mark increased demand in Asia and the United States.

VW, Germany's largest carmaker, said third-quarter vehicle sales rose 6.8 percent to 1.06 million units.

Figures based on nine-month sales released by BMW, the country's third largest carmaker, showed that its third-quarter sales rose 19.5 percent, to 14.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.3 billion).

"It is very clear that the weak mark continues to support the German car industry," said Georg Stuerzer, an analyst at Bayerische Vereinsbank AG.

German carmakers have been benefiting from currency-exchange rates for the first time in two years as the Deutsche mark continues to weaken against the dollar, the pound and other currencies in the run up to European monetary union. That has made German cars cheaper to buy abroad and has lifted earnings.

The mark was down about 16 percent against the dollar in the third quarter of this year than it was in the same period last year.

Analysts said Daimler-Benz AG,

Germany's second largest carmaker, has also profited from the weak mark, analysts said. Daimler will report sales on Tuesday.

VW shares rose 35.50 DM to 1,184 and BMW shares climbed 20 DM to 1,392.

VW said sales so far this year had been lifted by a 16.4 percent rise in Asian sales and a 10 percent rise in North American sales.

BMW said unit sales in Germany, its largest market, rose 4.3 percent, slower than a 15.7 percent increase in U.S. sales and a 10 percent increase in Japan. (Bloomberg, AFP)

New Cars Fuel Volvo's Profit

Volvo AB, a Swedish carmaker, said group operating profit more than doubled in the first nine months of 1997 to 5.78 billion kronor (\$751.3 million), mainly because of a successful launch of new car models. Reuters reported from Stockholm.

Volvo attributed improved car sales to the 15 percent rise in group revenue to 130.95 billion kronor.

But nonautomotive activities dragged the Swedish carmaker's group pretax profit down 11 percent, the company said. Profit after financial items was 10.72 billion kronor, compared with 12.03 billion in the same 1996 period.

Rise in French Output Points to a Rebound

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — French industrial output rose more strongly than expected in July and August, reinforcing the view that economic growth is accelerating.

The index of manufacturing output rose 3.8 percent in the combined months of July and August from June, the government said, as all categories of manufacturing showed increases. The broader industrial production index, which includes the more volatile energy and food industries, rose 2.8 percent.

Economists said the rise, combined with increases in household consumption, pointed to an upturn in economic growth in the latter half of 1997, but some said there were new danger signs for the economic outlook in the longer term.

Erick Muller, economist at Union Bank of Switzerland, said the strong

numbers "provide a relatively robust base for the near future," on economic growth.

But Philippe Brossard, an economist at ABN-AMRO, sounded a note of caution. "It's good news short term but there may be a risk of the recovery being eroded as we go into 1998," he said. "All the conditions for a rebound are gradually eroding — the dollar went down, interest rates have turned up, the Asia crisis could hurt growth wider in the world, and now we have the debate over the 35 hours."

The government's official forecast is for 2.3 percent growth in gross domestic product in 1997 and for a 3 percent rise next year.

The Socialist prime minister, Lionel Jospin, said after a meeting with unions and employers on Oct. 10 that the government planned legislation that would reduce the legal

working week to 35 from 39 hours by the year 2000.

The plan is part of a drive to tackle 12.5 percent unemployment, which has been declared the top priority of the government since it swept to power in June after an early election drove out the center-right.

Separately, the government vowed to help small companies create jobs in a bid to win back the confidence of entrepreneurs irked by its plans to cut the work week.

With a package of 55 proposals, the government would ease bureaucratic rules by reducing the time needed to set up a company and contracting the issuance of pay slips to a government agency.

Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn said the package would cost a billion francs (\$167.5 million) and said the return on the "investment" for the economy as a

whole would be "at least 10 times larger." He said part of the package was already funded in the 1998 budget. (Reuters, Bloomberg)


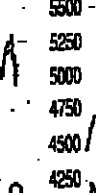

EU Monetary Policy

It is "essential" that European central banks coordinate more closely on interest-rate policy before a common currency is launched Jan. 1, 1999, Wim Duisenberg, president of the European Monetary Institute said, Bloomberg News reported.

Mr. Duisenberg, widely tipped as the first head of the future European central bank, which will succeed the institute, said it was critical "that a high degree of monetary policy coordination is established" before the euro is introduced.

The rate increases in several European Union countries two weeks ago "is an example of such coordination," he said.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
1997 J J A S O	1997 M J J A S O	1997 M J J A S O		
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	915.47	922.52	-0.78
Brussels	BEL-20	2,391.89	2,401.02	-0.38
Frankfurt	DAX	4,171.45	4,139.50	+0.77
Copenhagen	Stock Market	660.98	656.35	+0.71
Helsinki	HEX General	3,890.81	3,890.69	+0.01
Ose	OBX	747.33	751.10	-0.50
London	FTSE 100	5,148.80	5,225.90	-1.48
Madrid	Stock Exchange	599.42	602.00	-0.43
Milan	MIBTEL	15,997.00	16023	-0.16
Paris	CAC 40	2,958.06	2,989.89	-1.06
Stockholm	SX 16	3,451.38	3,467.36	-0.46
Vienna	ATX	1,418.02	1,425.27	-0.51
Zurich	SPI	3,708.66	3,738.01	-0.79

Source: Telekurs

Investment Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Germany's cartel officials asked the European Union for permission to separately review Peugeot AG's planned 2.8 billion Deutsche mark (\$1.58 billion) acquisition of Hapag-Lloyd AG, a shipping company, and Hapag-Lloyd's purchase of a majority stake in TUI, a travel agency.
- Matav RI, Hungary's national phone company, said it hoped to raise as much as \$1.2 billion in its initial public offering.
- PolyGram NV, a music and entertainment group, said its third-quarter net profit rose 21.4 percent, to 85 million guilders (\$42.2 million), buoyed by strong music releases.
- Britain's retail sales fell 1.9 percent in September, the Office for National Statistics said. It said the death and funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales, and unseasonably warm weather had contributed to the drop, the biggest in six years.
- GMB Brands PLC, the drinks company that is to result from the \$37.3 billion merger of Grand Metropolitan PLC and Guinness PLC, will keep a majority of its spirits distribution operations in major markets out of a venture that Guinness has with LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA of France, Guinness officials said. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Virgin Express Plans to List Shares

BRUSSELS — Virgin Express, the regional airline owned by Richard Branson, said Wednesday it planned to raise "roughly" \$100 million by selling shares for the first time on the U.S. Nasdaq market and in Brussels.

The airline's chief executive, Jonathan Ornstein, said Virgin Express, which was launched in April 1996 after Mr. Branson bought 90 percent of Eurobelgian Airlines, was "nicely profitable." He declined to give specific figures but said "things are going better than we thought." He said Mr. Branson would not sell any of his own shares in the issue.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index 915.47

Brussels BEL20 2,391.89

Frankfurt DAX 4,171.45

Copenhagen Stock Market 660.88

Helsinki HEX General 3,890.81

Ose OBX 747.33

London FTSE 100 5,148.80

Madrid Stock Exchange 598.42

Milan MIBTEL 15,997.00

Paris CAC 40 2,958.06

Stockholm SX 16 3,451.38

Vienna ATX 1,418.02

Zurich SPI 3,708.66

High Low Close Prev.

SA Breweries 14.20

SAFARI 13.80

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Asia Starts to Consider Region Le

The Associated Press

Concern Over

(Continued)

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ASIA'S FINANCIAL TURMOIL

Asia Starts to Feel the Pinch of Economic Crisis

Bewildered Region Learns the Global Market Can Snatch Away as Quickly as It Gives

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR — A businessman pays for a home-remodeling job with his Mercedes. A chauffeur says imported milk powder for his two children now costs more. A real estate agent spends his afternoons sipping iced tea in an upscale mall. Nobody is buying.

In this proud and surging country, the first twinges are being felt in the sharp economic downturn that has swept through Southeast Asia.

Economists say the real pain — the bankruptcies, the rising prices, the job losses — is still to come, and many people here are bewildered by what is happening to them.

"We all believed things were just going to get better and better," said a well-to-do woman. "Nobody ever stopped to think. This has hit us in the face. We wonder if the Asian miracle was ever there, or whether it was an Asian mirage."

In the last few months, Malaysia and its neighbors — newly rich with a flood of foreign investment — have learned that the global marketplace can snatch away as quickly as it gives.

With their booming economies weakened by mismanagement and the pressures of international exchange rates, their currencies have plummeted since the summer; their stock markets followed. Their future growth has been thrown into doubt and their confidence is badly shaken. Foreign investors have fled.

Thailand, the hardest hit, has received a \$17 billion bailout from the Inter-

national Monetary Fund, and Indonesia, too, has asked the fund to help and may soon be taking some bitter economic medicine.

Malaysia has been forced to put some of its grandiose projects on hold, and last week it announced a tightened budget with scaled-down targets for next year. And the Philippines, which has been hurrying to catch up with its neighbors, was struggling not to follow them into collapse.

Hit first and hardest, Thailand shows most vividly the costs of the downturn: collapsing banks, stalled construction sites, empty new office buildings and half-empty hotels, spreading joblessness, a restive public, even suicides.

Now many fear that Southeast Asia's problems are spreading. On Wednesday, a wave of nervous selling hit Hong Kong stocks, shaving more than 6 percent off the key Hang Seng Index, and dragging down other Asian markets, particularly Taiwan's and Malaysia's.

Clearly some investors are simply spooked and are steering clear of all Asian economies; others may fear that as the cycle accelerates, countries around the region will be forced to raise interest rates to defend their currencies. That could, in turn, slow economic growth throughout Asia and deepen the crisis.

Despite the gloom that has settled over the area, most economists still say these countries have great promise and are bound to recover.

"In two years, they'll be booming, rolling along," said Linda Lim, director of the Southeast Asia Business Program at the University of Michigan Business School — provided they take some

tough steps to make their economies more efficient.

It had been a heady decade for Malaysia, as for its neighbors, with growth averaging about 8 percent a year.

"Development — oh, I tell you — damn fast!" said Zulkifli Abdul Aziz, an accountant, as he sat at an outdoor foodstall with the lights from the twin Petronas Towers, the world's tallest building, twinkling above him. "We've all earned money, easy money."

That sunny picture ended when currency traders moved their attacks from the baht to the Malaysian ringgit, forcing down its value at one point by 30 percent. Though the slump here is more recent and not as deep as in Thailand, Malaysians are beginning to prepare for more difficult times.

Manufacturers who import their raw materials know they are going to be hit by higher costs and are beginning to prepare.

Shah Dadameah, corporate affairs manager of Caelygirl, a lingerie maker, said the answer would be to "get back to basics."

He said he may be forced to "rearrange the furniture" of his company, farming out sewing to local villagers, training workers to perform multiple tasks and producing more fancy, frilly lingerie for big spenders.

Perhaps, he said, he will look for new markets — South Africa, Russia, South America. "Even the Middle East. Those people, they still have a lot of money."

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, one of the most ambitious of the region's leaders, has led his people on a growth binge. He has

built the world's tallest building and is rushing ahead with plans for a multi-billion-dollar dam, a new capital city, a new airport, huge bridges and 10,000 miles of roads.

"We may succeed or we may fail," Mr. Mahathir said last year. "We may actually be doing the wrong things. But we are not going to just sit back and do nothing. We are going to try, and we are going to try very hard."

As long as the money kept flowing in, there seemed no reason to hold back. But when the dollar strengthened against the yen in 1994 and 1995, — carrying with it local currencies whose value was pegged to the American currency — the dynamic changed. The costs of imports began to outstrip revenues from exports, and a key economic indicator, the current-accounts deficit, rose to unhealthy levels.

Then the currency traders attacked. Furious at seeing his dreams crumble, Mr. Mahathir has sent discouraging signals, pointing his finger at Jews, "neocolonialists" and unidentified "sinister forces" abroad.

"These people do not like to see the developing countries grow as tall as they are," he said last week. "Malaysia's sovereignty is at threat from such people who hope to colonize us again."

Economists dismiss such notions, saying the currency market does not engage in political conspiracies — indeed, that such behavior would be against its interests. And for speculators to cause an economy serious harm, it must already be sick.

Overloaded with suddenly more expensive foreign currency debt, enter-



GLIMMER OF HOPE — Office workers spending some money at a shop in Bangkok on Wednesday. The Thai composite SET index, which had fallen for four straight trading sessions, closed 3.62 points higher at 511.56.

prises around the region were plunged into crisis.

It is not a unique situation, and most big multinational companies remain committed to Malaysia for the long term. The economy of Mexico fell further when its peso crashed in 1994, and it recovered within less than two years.

is that these countries are not in terrible shape," said Ms. Lim of the University of Michigan. "At the worst, they may knock a couple of points off their growth rate this year. Instead of growing at their long-accustomed 7 to 9 percent, they will grow for the next couple of years at 5 to 7 percent. This is not a big deal from a macro point of view."

Concern Over Thai Political Strife Adds to Anxiety in the Region's Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Thailand's political troubles alarmed Southeast Asian financial markets Wednesday, with the Thai and Malaysian currencies dropping to record lows on diminished confidence over the ability of their governments to resolve economic problems.

Fears of an Asian recession also landed on Australia's shore, sparking a sell-off of the Australian dollar as investors took fright at the prospect that the region's closest trading partner could be affected by the turmoil.

The Thai baht slumped as low as 39.60 to the U.S. dollar as pressure on Prime Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyut to step down mounted and rumors emerged of

infighting in the ruling coalition as it began forming a new cabinet.

The baht was inching perilously close to the critical level of 40 to the dollar, but profit-taking cushioned its fall, and the dollar closed in Bangkok at 37.10 baht, down from 38.05 baht Tuesday.

Finance Minister Thanong Bidaya's decision this week to resign prompted concern Thailand might not meet the conditions for a \$17.2 billion loan package arranged by the International Monetary Fund, dealers said.

"The political situation is very uncertain, and it can take any turn," said Christa Marti, economist at Union Bank of Switzerland in Singapore. "The message is that there's not enough political

power in Bangkok to implement the austerity measures" required for the Fund's rescue package.

Southeast Asian currencies have been falling since July 2, when the baht's devaluation sparked concern that the risk of loan defaults and Thailand's inability to narrow its current-account deficit could be repeated by most of its neighbors.

The Malaysian ringgit also caved in to worries about Thailand and lingering disappointment with the Malaysian government's efforts to address its problems in its 1998 budget. The dollar closed at 3.390 ringgit, up from 3.332 ringgit.

The Indonesia rupiah, Singapore dollar and Philippine peso also slumped.

The currency troubles also took their toll on regional stock markets, with Kuala Lumpur losing 3.83 percent, Manila falling 3.26 percent, Singapore falling 2.23 percent and Jakarta closing down 1.89 percent.

"The only thing that is on a foreign investor's mind now is that if you are a foreigner, you had better take your money out of Asia soon," a dealer in Kuala Lumpur said.

The rupiah had been underpinned this week by a pledge of support from Singapore for Jakarta's efforts to shore up its economy.

While beneficial to Indonesia, the backing of Singapore's prime minister, Goh Chok Tong, for President Suharto

has had some repercussions on the Singapore dollar.

"The market was worried about Singapore's pledge to help Indonesia, as it may imply a significant exposure in terms of credit toward Indonesian corporates," a regional economist with a foreign financial house in Singapore said.

In the first clear sign of Australia's vulnerability to the Asian crisis, the Australian dollar fell to 71.08 U.S. cents from 72.76 U.S. cents Tuesday.

The move out of the Australian currency came after financial-market economists issued fresh reports warning that Southeast Asia, the center of the economic storm and a major buyer of Australian goods, faced zero growth and

could be entering a recession. Asia's troubles could trim about one percentage point from Australia's economic growth in the year ending in June 1998, they said.

One of Australia's biggest fund managers, National Mutual Funds Management, said Wednesday it believed the economic cost to Australia could be even higher over time.

"Basically we reckon it's going to be something like 1.5 percent to 2 percent off growth because Asia, including Japan, takes 65 percent of our exports," said Nigel Purchase, National Mutual Funds Management's head of international strategy and research.

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)



STEP OUT OF YOUR WORLD

LUXURY REAL ESTATE

IN LONDON, NO END TO THE DEMAND

Those year-end bonuses are quickly spent on real estate, a perennial good investment.

The sale of a London flat made front-page news in mid-September. What catapulted the event into the headlines was the tiny size — just 78 square feet — and the hefty price — £42,000 (\$67,746) — of this Bayswater property, near Marble Arch.

Within a fortnight, another two tiny flats were on the market for £62,000 each. Conveniently located near upscale department stores Harvey Nichols and Harrods, these 90-square-foot units began life 130 years ago as mezzanines between the stairs of a large family home. A sofa bed, kitchenette and shower unit later, and presto: central London has another pair of homes.

Ten years after the most recent house-price boom, it looks as though history is repeating itself. According to the latest monthly survey of the Savills agency, while elsewhere in the United Kingdom and in greater London prices have yet to reach their 1989 levels, prices in prime central London recovered two years ago, shot upward sharply and now stand at 30 percent higher than the previous peak.

So powerful is this trend that it has survived the strengthening of

the pound, the change of government to Labour and the reduction of mortgage tax relief.

Average buyer

The average buyer is a thirtysomething employed in the financial sector who earns £67,000 a year and is looking for a period house with five bedrooms, two bathrooms (one en-suite), two reception rooms and a garden.

In spite of the exchange rate, Savills' research shows that 44 percent of the buyers are foreign. Agents De Groot Collis put this figure at 50 percent, saying it is down from 57 percent last year — attributable to "fat cat bonuses" paid to City employees that were quickly invested in property. Far East and Middle East buyers now have a market share of 13 percent each, down from 19 percent and 17 percent respectively in 1996.

When it comes to new property, and especially the massive conversion of well-located office blocks into flats, the proportion of foreign buyers (mainly from the Far East, and many buying sight unseen) is almost 70 percent.

Altogether, almost 10,000 new

private homes, worth around £2.7 billion, were under construction in London in July 1997. Up to half have already been sold off-plan.

For the first time, foreign buyers are venturing beyond the traditional central London "safe spots" and are looking at other central locations like Battersea, Barnes, Chiswick, and Clapham.

Most of the new homes are priced between £100,000 and £400,000, with £200,000 being the most common price. At the top end, there is a handful of homes at more than £1 million, and ranging up to £5 million.

Location, location...

Above all else, location dictates price. Developments like the Bromptons in Kensington cost up to eight times more per square foot than Metro Central, the converted former government office in the Elephant & Castle area.

The planning pipeline indicates that a high level of new building will continue for a few years yet. Almost 22,000 homes have planning permission or applications in the system.

Mira Bar-Hillel



Buyers have a hard time resisting London properties like these.

PARIS: LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT

For those in thrall to the City of Light, the cost is a secondary consideration.

With real estate prices skyrocketing in London, some observers are predicting that the Paris market will follow along and climb out of its slump in about two years' time. Local purveyors of luxury real estate are not so sure.

Although there has been a more upbeat atmosphere this fall and realtors are seeing more prospective buyers, deals are not being finalized at the rate they would like.

"A lot of people are looking," says Charles Dairea of Philip Hawkes, "but not many are actually buying. At the beginning of September, we had the impression that things were looking up, but not much came of it."

Prices have stabilized in the high end of the market, according to Paris realtors.

"I don't foresee any explosion in prices in the immediate future," says Edmond Lévy of Paris Promo. "What counts is the overall economic situation, and until unemployment in France drops, I don't think prices will go up."

The higher end of the market is less reliant on the general state of the economy, however.

"The luxury market is never simple," says Mr. Lévy. "We are seeing more and more demand for good properties from well-off customers. The problem is that the stock of top-level apartments is decreasing. There aren't many exceptional properties left in desirable locations like the Parc Monceau or near the Eiffel Tower, and the ones that do remain can attract very high prices." Paris Promo is selling a 225-square-meter Parc Monceau apartment with service quarters for 16 million francs (\$2.7 million), and a 200-square-meter modern apartment on the Avenue Foch with a two-car garage at what Mr. Lévy says is a fair market price of 6.4 million francs. A 350-square-meter *hôtel particulier* in the tony 16th *arrondissement* with a small garden and six bedrooms has an asking price of around 11 million francs.

Asking, and paying, the right price

Danielle Higbee of the real estate division of Sotheby's France agrees that the real problem with luxury properties in the French capital is supply.

"We never have enough beautiful things," she says. "This is a difficult moment because we have plenty of demand but we can't offer buyers enough choice. People are looking for gorgeous things like 19th-century townhouses on the Left Bank with views and gardens, for example, but, of course, they never want to pay the price."

When properties in sought-after locations do become available, they are often snapped up quickly. An example is Cogedim's development of 100 apartments in a former school at the prestigious crossroads of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. According to Christian Musset of Cogedim, the new apartments (the facade of the building was preserved) were sold at 38,000 francs per square meter within six months last year.

Another problem is the unrealistic prices being asked by sellers. When their prices reflect the reality of the market, properties sell relatively fast — in one and a half to two months, according to Mr. Lévy — but when they are too high, finalizing a deal can take months.

Mr. Dairea agrees. "Owners are asking too much," he says. He finds that it takes his firm an average of six months to sell a property. Ms. Higbee, on the other hand, thinks that prices are more realistic now, but she adds, "Nobody is paying ridiculous prices anymore. The good old days of 100,000 francs per square meter are gone."

Foreigners' love affair

Foreign buyers, especially the English, are showing interest in the Paris market, attracted by low prices and low interest rates. Paris Promo has been seeing English, Italian and American buyers, and Philip Hawkes many English and some Americans. In fact, says Mr. Dairea, most of their customers are currently foreigners.

At Sotheby's France, Ms. Higbee thinks that foreigners are holding off, waiting to see what new measures the government of Lionel Jospin will put into effect. "They're not going to spend their money willy-nilly."

While she insists that France is always a solid investment, Ms. Higbee adds: "Paris is a love affair. You have to want to live here. The investment aspect is secondary."

For those who have the money to invest, Sotheby's France announced on Oct. 15 the upcoming sale of the spectacular Château de Groussay. Located 50 kilometers from Paris, the château features a double mahogany staircase, trompe-l'œil marble entry, grand salon, billiards room, two-story library and more, and is set in a wooded park with seven follies and a lake with islands. The asking price? A mere \$10 million. Sotheby's will sell the contents separately. Heidi Ellison

LIKE THE STOCK MARKET, NEW YORK PROPERTY HEADS UPWARD

The result of so much prosperity is a squeeze in the housing market. People are now buying and renting in neighborhoods that they used to overlook.

New York may be enjoying an unprecedented upswing since the recession of the early '90s. The stock market keeps climbing while crime keeps declining, the streets are empty of litter and the hotels are full to bursting. Even the local sports teams are doing well. The city is once again a magnet for talented professionals from around the United States and the rest of the world.

Ancillary to the good news, however, is a housing shortage that has reached critical levels. Middle-class families are finding themselves priced out of the market, and even wealthy buyers

are suffering from a lack of available units.

There are few sellers because, even though they can realize a huge return on their investment, they in turn cannot afford to buy (or rent) anything else. The renewal of laws governing rent control, after bitter wrangling in the state legislature, has further tightened the market.

Today, however, one thing is clear: The exodus to the suburbs of previous years has abated, if not reversed itself.

"New York is the leader now echoes all over the country," says David Lowenfeld, head of Worldwide Holdings, one of the companies actively seeking

properties for conversion in the hot new Wall Street residential market. "Young families, young urban professionals are looking to move to the urban core."

Unique properties

The Corcoran Group reports that the average sale price in Manhattan rose 6.3 percent in August from a year before. Condominium prices rose nearly 17 percent in the same period. The average price for a three-bedroom apartment has surpassed \$1 million. One-bedroom pied-à-terre in the new Trump International Hotel and Tower routinely sell for over \$1 million. Realtor Kathleen Chace is currently selling a Manhattan townhouse for \$10 million.

As in other international centers, New York's outlying

areas are partaking of the boom. Ms. Chace, for example, is selling a unique property: a log mansion built in the 1920s. Despite its location in Southold on the North Fork of Long Island (as opposed to the South Fork, better known as the Hamptons), Ms. Chace expects to meet the asking price of \$5 million. She speculates that the buyer will be someone in the entertainment business or a foreign executive who wants access to Manhattan and airports but also privacy and space.

The market has resulted in a spate of new construction and rehabilitation — the first in more than 20 years.

"These are wonderful buildings that can be revitalized with tender loving care," Mr. Lowenfeld says of the former office buildings downtown. The small area of each floor, which makes them unsuitable for large cor-

porations, renders them perfect for apartments.

"When young professionals move to New York, their dream neighborhoods — Tribeca, Greenwich Village, Chelsea — are very, very difficult to find rentals in," Mr. Lowenfeld says.

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani has introduced incentives to convert old office buildings. In addition, if an apartment rent is more than \$2,000 — which is the case for virtually all new units — it is exempt from new rent stabilization rules adopted last summer.

Trevor Davis has developed three new buildings on the Upper East Side. When he began his first project, 300 E. 64th St., "everybody told me I was crazy," he recalls. "I think the market proved everyone else wrong."

Although the old real estate mantra of "location, location, location" still holds true, he adds, today's buyers look in areas they might have previously ignored.

Mr. Davis is building at 81st Street and First Avenue and at 33rd Street and First Avenue. First Avenue may

not have the cachet of the Central Upper East Side or even the Upper West Side, but rental prices — from \$1,750 for a studio to \$7,800 per month for a three-bedroom — compare to the toniest neighborhoods.

Only a lack of available sites in congested Manhattan is inhibiting Mr. Davis from further construction in today's go-go market.

"It's very difficult to find good real estate," he laments. "If location is important, it's virtually impossible to assemble sites. So we're looking for sites in peripheral, marginal locations."

Another power city, Washington, another international power center, is also in a boom period. Parc Somerset, for example, is a complex of high-rise apartments unique to the capital's suburbs. Located in affluent Chevy Chase but only two blocks from the District of Columbia line, it offers the kind of large, big-city apartments that one might find on New York's Park Avenue.

The buyers, says marketing director Karel McClellan, are "people who are already urbanites, moving out of the heart of town or from another condominium project."

Steve Weinstein

Washington D.C.

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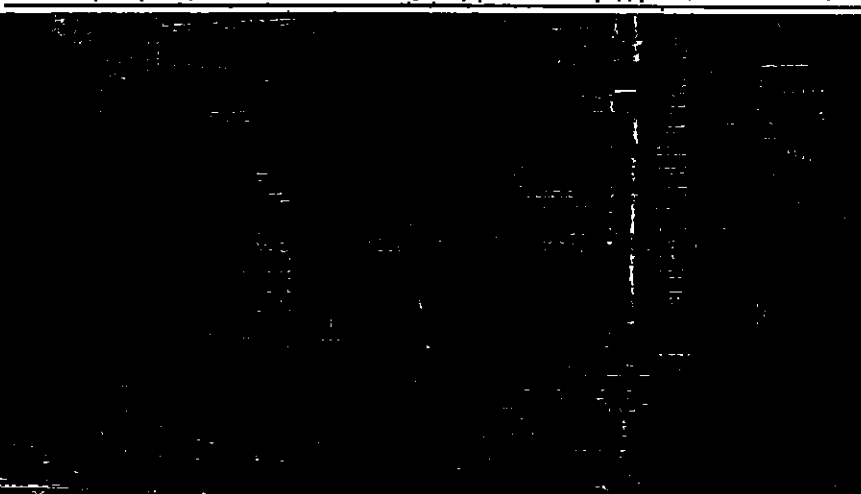
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was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.
WRITERS: Mira Bar-Hillel in London, Heidi Ellison in Paris and Steve Weinstein in New York.
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahler.

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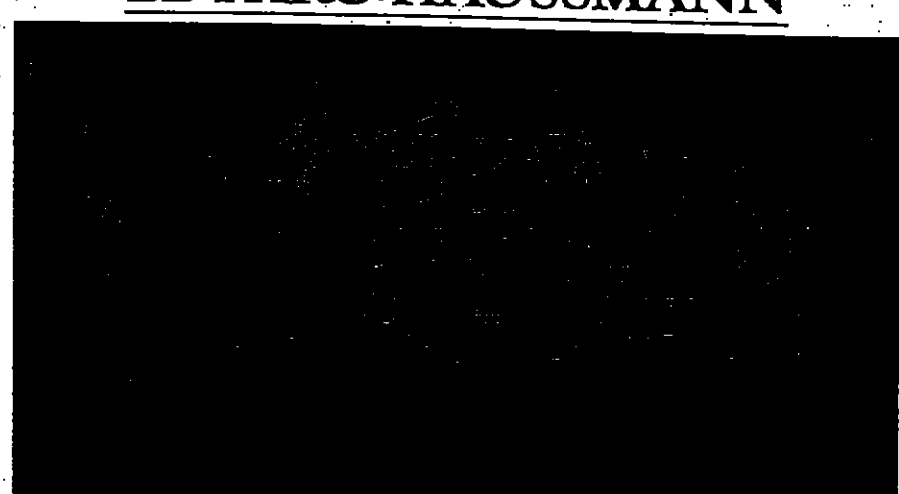
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WORLD ROUNDUP

Becker Is Beaten

TENNIS Boris Becker, playing perhaps his last major tournament at home, lost in straight sets to Richard Krajicek on Wednesday at the Eurocard Open in Stuttgart. Krajicek advanced to the third round with a 7-6 (12-10), 6-4 victory in a battle of big serves and fierce volleys. Winner of six Grand Slam titles, Becker has retired from Grand Slam tennis and is playing only selected events as he winds down his career and concentrates on his new job as coach of the German Davis Cup team. (AP)

Ryder Captain: Crenshaw

GOLF Ben Crenshaw, a four-time member of the U.S. Ryder Cup team, was selected to be captain of the squad when it tries to reclaim the Cup in 1999, sources told The Associated Press on Wednesday. The announcement was to come later in the day at PGA of America headquarters in Florida. (AP)



Jari Litmanen, Ajax's striker, dueling with Udinese's Alessandro Calori.

Great Night for France, Gloom for Italy

LONDON — What a great night for French soccer. What a miserable one for the Italians. Olympique Lyonnais ended Inter Milan's unbeaten streak this season with a 2-1 UEFA Cup win in Milan, and Strasbourg beat Liverpool 3-0. Lyon dominated the opening exchanges and moved ahead when striker Ludovic Giuly scored after 22 minutes. Inter equalized through Maurizio Ganz midway through the second half.

UEFA Cup Roundup

but the French side scored the winner from the penalty spot 10 minutes from time after goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca pulled down Giuly. Alain Cavaglia converted the penalty.

Inter leads Italy's Serie A with 10 wins and one tie, in contrast to Lyon, which is stranded in mid-table in France, having won five and lost seven.

But with Ronaldo kept in check by Florent Laville, the Italian team showed little sign of its current form, or the fact that it won the UEFA Cup in 1991 and 1994 and was the runner-up last season.

For Liverpool, the 3-0 loss in Strasbourg brought back the nightmare of its defeat by Paris St. Germain by the same score in the first leg of the semifinal in last season's European Cup Winners Cup.

David Zitzell powered home a 17-yard shot for the home team and, his head in bandages after being stepped on by Neil Ruddock, headed the second goal in for Strasbourg.

Denali Conteh added a third in the 68th

minute. Liverpool now faces a huge task to turn that three-goal deficit around at home. Manager Roy Evans said he was stunned by his team's shortcomings on defense.

"We can't defend like this and expect to survive in Europe," he said, adding: "We didn't defend individually or as a unit, and you can't survive in Europe or any other league if you can't defend."

Auxerre completed a hat-trick of French victories with a 3-1 win over OFI Iraklion of Greece — but the Greeks were largely responsible for their own demise, having their goalkeeper, Kostas Chaniotakis, and Andreas Skentzos sent off in the last 22 minutes.

The other two French sides in the competition were defeated. Bastia went down, 1-0, at Steaua Bucharest, and Metz crashed, 2-0, at home to Karlsruhe.

Karlsruhe won the latest round in the long history of French-German soccer duels with two goals from the German international playmaker Thomas Haessler, both from first-half free kicks.

A perfect pass from the Romanian star Marius Lăcătuș set up a winner for Steaua Bucharest's Lavi Hirb.

For Italy, at least Lazio came away from Russia with a 0-0 tie at Rotor Volgograd and should win the second leg in Rome.

The defending titleholder, Schalke, managed to squeeze out a 1-0 result against Belgium's Anderlecht with an early goal by the German national team standout Olaf Thon.

Ajax Loses Talent, but Wins Games

Dutch League Leaders Pursue Another European Trophy

By Peter Berlin
International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — Success is fragile in modern European soccer. Just six months ago, Ajax Amsterdam entertained the princes of Europe, Juventus, in the semifinal of the Champions League.

On Tuesday night, another Italian team visited the palatial new Amsterdam Arena, but this time the aristocrats of Turin were replaced by Udinese, upwardly mobile hicks from the hills of Friuli. And this time the competition was the increasingly unfashionable UEFA Cup, for teams that do not qualify for either the Champions League or the Cup Winners Cup.

In between the two matches, Ajax lost yet more of its home-grown talent to the super-rich clubs of Spain and Italy. Most notably, Patrick Kluivert, the

young center forward, went to AC Milan and Louis Van Gaal, the coach, left for Barcelona.

This is an old story for Ajax. It could not keep the great Johan Cruyff from going to Barcelona, but his Ajax team won three consecutive European Cups (the precursor of the Champions League) before he left. It was 15 years

EUROPEAN SOCCER

before the club was again a force in Europe, more than 20 years before it again won the Champions Cup in 1995. It did so with another team rich in home-grown talent. That team started dissolving as soon as it won.

Tuesday's 1-0 victory over Udinese did not conclusively prove whether Ajax, which sits atop the Dutch league, is on the way to rejoining Europe's elite. The UEFA Cup itself, however, does seem to be losing ground.

On Monday, Arsene Wenger, the current Arsenal manager, declared that he did not care that his team had been knocked out in the first round by PAOK Salonika of Greece.

"The UEFA Cup is a consolation prize," said Wenger. "The Champions League is all-important."

This may sound like sour grapes. But Wenger allowed Dennis Bergkamp, his star player and another Ajax escapee, to miss the first leg in Greece because he is afraid of flying. Arsenal leads the English Premier league, but even a second-place finish will put it in the Champions League. Eleven draining UEFA Cup matches could prove a dangerous distraction.

Ajax's recent burst of success has brought one acquisition which is not going to fly south: the 51,200-seat Arena. This replaces the aging Meer Stadium, capacity 21,000, which it used for Dutch league matches, and the crumbling Olympic Stadium, in which it played its big European games.

The Arena is a modern stadium on the American model. It is a bowl balanced on a three-story parking garage that sits between a rail line and an expressway on the edge of the city (this being Amsterdam, it also has secured bicycle parking). It is clean and bright, plastered with sponsors' logos and filled with McDonalds outlets. It even has toilet attendants.

The Arena is nice to visit, but it is an antiseptic place to watch a soccer game. The wide broad moat around the field protects the players from the notorious Ajax fans, but also weakens the emotional bond between the two. The moat puts distance between them in every way. So, too, does the modern cantilevered stand. At the top of the upper deck, players are half a fingernail tall

and almost impossible to tell apart.

It is not a stadium for fans of soccer as emotional theater, but a place for those who see the sport as a physical form of chess. But then, the best Ajax teams have always played like grandmasters. And even though it has some shortcomings, the current team is in that tradition.

If the club can keep most of the team full, as they were Tuesday night, it should be able to continue its own, careful spree in the international supermarket of soccer. Through all the defections, the club has kept a little nucleus of players, particularly in defense but including, somehow, its most talented and versatile attacking player, Jari Litmanen.

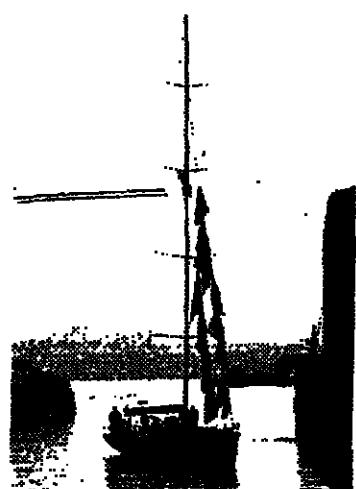
Yet, of the 12 men who played for Ajax on Tuesday, only one, 27-year-old Frank De Boer, came through the club's famous youth team. For the others, Ajax has shopped at the less fashionable Dutch clubs, in the Nordic countries, Africa and the former Soviet Union. It has also focused on players who have failed elsewhere to fulfill their promise. Like Richard Witschge and Dani, both of whom it bought last year and who both look at home in a lineup built on creative teamwork.

Nevertheless, there is a lightweight quality to both: indeed, to much of the team. On its budget, Ajax has been able to replace the skill, but not the power of Patrick Kluivert, Clarence Seedorf, Winston Bogarde and the retired Frank Rijkaard.

On Tuesday, as Udinese's massed defense huddled round its penalty area, Ajax outmaneuvered the Italians by exploiting the space on the flanks. In the 28th minute, Litmanen, unattended on the wing, crossed carefully onto the head of the diminutive Dani, who scored easily. Ajax created other chances but were foiled by a combination of inaccurate shooting and agile goalkeeping by Luigi Truci.

Udinese seemed content with the result. A 1-0 loss away from home is considered a good result in European knock-out competitions. However, in recent years, Ajax has proved more dangerous on the road. And while this Ajax team may be a step short of the greatness of its predecessor, it still plays smart, cohesive and skillful soccer. It remains a club with a clear soccer personality.

Meanwhile, Kluivert is struggling in a Milan team which is in freefall in Italy. Van Gaal's equally expensive Barcelona team has played poorly in the Champions League and has recently begun to misfire in the Spanish league. There is more to building a soccer team than writing big checks and Ajax, once again the best team in the Netherlands, will be dining with the aristocrats next season.



Norway's Innovation Kvaerner arriving in Cape Town.

2 More Yachts Sail In

YACHTING Two more yachts sailed into Cape Town harbor on Wednesday to take second and third place at the end of the first leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race. Monaco's Merit Cup sailed in at 3:30 A.M., followed by Norway's Innovation Kvaerner. The Swedish leader, EF Langene, arrived Tuesday morning. Still out at sea were the seven remaining boats. (AP)

Australia Cricket Strike?

CRICKET The Australian Cricket Board walked out of pay talks with the country's first-class players on Wednesday, raising the possibility of a players' strike. (Reuters)

No. 200 for Lindros

HOCKEY Eric Lindros scored his 200th NHL goal and had four assists as the Philadelphia Flyers handed the Tampa Bay Lightning their fifth straight loss, 7-1. (AP)

10 U.S. Cities Seek Games

OLYMPICS A record 10 cities, including the two-time Olympic host Los Angeles, have officially signed up as candidates to bring the Summer Games back to the United States in 2012. Los Angeles was joined by Arlington, Texas; Tampa; Baltimore; Cincinnati; Houston; New York; San Francisco; Seattle; and Washington. (AP)

The Mean Myth of Amateurism on the NCAA Plantation

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After Mike Utley broke his neck playing for the Detroit Lions in a National Football League game in November 1991, he received workmen's compensation for his injuries, which rendered him a paraplegic confined to a wheelchair. The compensation provided him with \$533 a month, nurse's care five days a week and rehabilitation.

Kent Waldrep sustained a similar injury in a violent collision in a football game for Texas Christian University in 1974. His spinal cord injury left him paralyzed from the neck down.

He got nothing. And on Monday he got more of the same. Waldrep lost a jury trial in a state district court in Dallas in his suit against

Texas Christian seeking workers' compensation.

Donald Loria, a workmen's compensation lawyer in Detroit, represented Utley, as he has represented hundreds of other athletes who have suffered injuries that resulted in disabilities. He did not represent Waldrep, but he carefully took notice of his case.

"I don't see any difference between a football player like Waldrep at a major college and a pro football player like Utley — in that they are both employees," Loria said.

Waldrep contended that he was indeed hired by TCU to play football. The school and its insurance carrier, the Texas Employers Insurance Association in Revere, Tex., argued that Waldrep was a "student athlete," an

Vantage Point/IRA BERKOW

"amateur," and the jury, in a 10-to-2 decision, bought it.

And so the mean myth of amateurism in so-called revenue-producing college sports took another step forward.

Minor league baseball players are protected, and a college football player is in essence a minor league football player," Loria said. "College is his training ground for a potential pro career. He can't go anywhere else."

To be sure, a baseball player can go from high school into professional ball — usually the minor leagues — with hopes of making the major leagues. A football player cannot and, except in the rarest of instances, neither does a basketball player.

This is a nice little subterfuge for the colleges as well as the pros. They benefit mutually from this body that assumes the risks.

Of course, youths like Waldrep get an athletic scholarship that allows them to take advantage of a college education, but virtually all are recruited to play ball.

A depressingly low number of ath-

letes actually graduate from college," Loria said. "The time constraints necessary to work for the team are a real hurdle for them, and colleges often look the other way."

Had Waldrep won the case that he should have — and he says he will appeal it to the Texas Supreme Court — the decision could have become the first step in redefining college athletes as a labor force entitled to basic employee rights. There could have been a revolution in college sports.

A revolution even greater than the one taking place in basketball, where the best players make a pit stop at a university for a year or two, and then head on to the National Basketball Association or pro ball in a foreign country.

While colleges still try to mask the fact that their nonprofit status is really a money-making enterprise, the gate receipts add up and the coaches get the shoe contracts and endorse products. The players who labor in the fields and sweat in the training rooms watch with envy.

In many cases, the players are paid

beyond the salary cap — the salary cap being room, board and tuition — and get money in a handshake or in a shoe box from school "boosters." It's a sweet dodge, until someone is caught. Which, apparently, is what the furor at the University of Michigan is currently about and why the basketball coach Steve Fisher was fired.

None of this is new. It has been going on since sometime shortly after Princeton played Rutgers in the first intercollegiate football game in 1869. It continued evermore as schools cynically hired tramp and nontramp athletes to a variety of stated and nonstated contracts.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association says that workers' compensation insurance would bankrupt college athletics. Waldrep contends that insurance premiums would hardly be noticed in the budget of an organization that has a \$1.7 billion contract for its championship basketball tournament and an annual budget of more than \$250 million.

But why should the NCAA and its members change now? The plantation runs just fine for their purposes.

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SPORTS

Marlins Win Big (and Very Ugly)

14-11 Third Game of Series Mixes Walks, Errors and Cold

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — They had a wild and crazy — no, make that ugly — time in the third game of the World Series. If it had been a concert, listeners would have run out of the hall. If it had been an art exhibit, viewers would have covered their eyes.

The Florida Marlins overcame a four-run deficit and trimmed the Cleveland Indians, 14-11, grabbing a lead of two games to one.

After a debacle that started Tuesday night and ended early Wednesday morning, the teams were to play Game 4 on Wednesday night and send rookie pitchers against each other — Jarrett Wright for the Indians, Tony Saunders for the Marlins.

The kids can't do any worse than the adults.

In laboring for 4 hours 12 minutes, falling only two minutes short of the longest nine-inning game in Series history and scoring the second most runs in a Series game, the two teams committed 6 errors and issued 17 walks. They entered the ninth inning tied at 7-7 and scored 11 runs in the inning.

"It was about as ugly a game as you'll see," said Mike Hargrove, the Indians' manager.

Could the cold weather have been a

factor? The temperature was 49 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees Celsius) at game time with 25 mph (40 kph) winds, translating to a 29-degree wind chill. But the temperature did not drop precipitously. It was 46 with a windchill of 23 when the game ended.

Hargrove said he would not blame the weather. "It was just poor play," he said. "Those things happen. They're not pretty."

The game was decided on the same type of poor play that characterized

The Indians tried to overcome their ineptness, rallying for four runs in their half of the ninth.

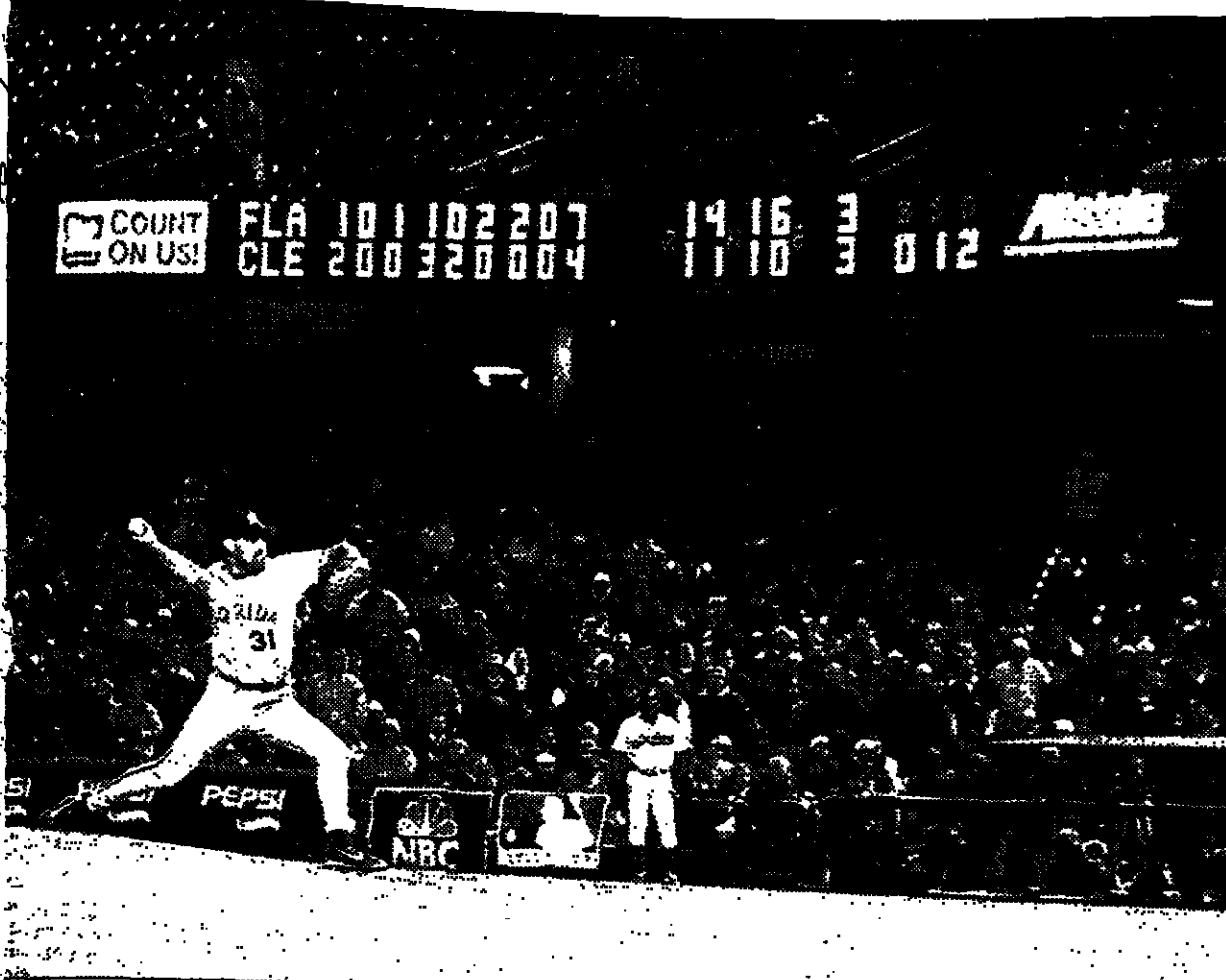
The starting pitchers, Charles Nagy for the Indians and Al Leiter for the Marlins, each tied a World Series record involving walks. In the third inning, Nagy became the seventh pitcher to walk three consecutive batters. In the fourth inning, Leiter became the seventh pitcher to walk four batters in the same inning.

In that same fourth inning, with the bases loaded and two out and a chance for Leiter and the Marlins to emerge with no worse than a 3-3 tie, Bonilla bled a grounder, then threw the ball away, allowing two runs to score.

Leyland removed Leiter in the fifth inning after Grissom drew the pitcher's sixth walk. Minutes earlier, Thome had slugged a two-run home run that gave the Indians a 7-3 lead, but that would be countered by Jim Eisenreich's two-run homer against Nagy.

Hargrove paroled Nagy after the sixth and the Marlins tied the game in the seventh. Craig Counsell led off with a single against Brian Anderson, and after Mike Jackson replaced Anderson one out later, Edgar Renteria singled home Counsell and scored as Sheffield lashed a double to center field.

Sheffield had already hit a solo home run in the first inning.



Robby Nen of the Marlins throwing the last pitch of the second-longest World Series game: 4 hours 12 minutes.

In One Inning, Bonilla Changes From Goat to Hero

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

CLEVELAND — Bobby Bonilla lived an 800-page saga in one nine-inning World Series game. For eight innings, he was not only a goat but something perilously close to a clown.

But they play nine innings. And in that final inning, Bonilla transformed Game 3 of the Series with his heart, hustle and toughness. Laugh at Bobby Bonilla now!

You can laugh at almost every other player on both of these teams after this ludicrous night.

Tonight, both teams out-uglyed each other. Cleveland's manager, Mike Hargrove, said. But don't laugh at Bonilla.

Many players have done what he did to score the most important run in Florida's 14-11 victory over Cleveland. But

few have endured so much humiliation beforehand, yet persevered with a limp and a grimace.

Bonilla drew a leadoff walk in a 7-7 game, then tried to go from first base to third on a single to center even though he was playing with a pulled hamstring muscle that had bedeviled him all night. With a thundering slide, he not only beat Marquis Grissom's throw by a whisker but also took up so much territory that the peg bounced off his back and went into the Cleveland dugout.

Thanks to that throwing error, created entirely by Bonilla, he was waved home by the third base umpire. After a night of diving, limping, kicking grounders, dropping balls, throwing wildly and falling in the clutch at the plate, Bonilla trotted home at his own pace — in glorious, goofy vindication.

After his heroics, the Indians utterly collapsed, allowing six more runs in the inning, giving the Marlins a 14-7 lead.

Fittingly, Bonilla concluded the carnage with a two-run single in his second at-bat of the inning he began.

Those "insurance" runs even helped a bit, too, since the Marlins' bullpen allowed four runs in the bottom of the ninth.

Many years from now, the box score will say that Florida's Gary Sheffield had a monstrous game with five runs batted in on a homer, a bases-loaded walk, a game-tying seventh-inning double and a bases-loaded single in the ninth. Meanwhile, Bonilla made two errors and stranded four runners in his first four hits at-bats of the night.

But, until further developments emerge, Bonilla put himself at the center of this Series.

In the first inning, he grounded out. In the third inning, several bad things happened to him. He grounded into a bases-loaded double play to kill a rally in the top half. In the bottom of the

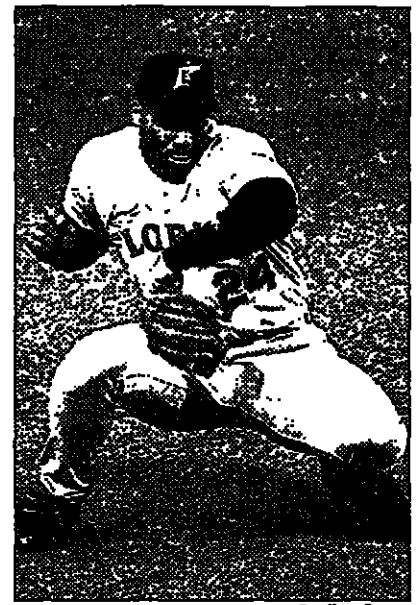
inning, he kicked a ground ball at third base, then dropped it for an error. Unfortunately, he was just warming up.

You have to walk a mile in Bonilla's spikes to understand this evening. His grit redeemed what was, otherwise, one of the worst-played World Series games on record. Were it not for Bonilla, both teams here would be in danger of becoming laughingstocks.

Each committed three errors. One starting pitcher walked three men consecutively. The other walked four in an inning.

As Sheffield said before the game: "If you make excuses, it means you're looking for excuses." Bonilla had a dozen reasons to make excuses Tuesday night. He didn't. He played it out and toughed it out.

The bullpens of both teams may have made the rest of the ninth inning a joke. But Bonilla wasn't. He ennobled a game that was otherwise an embarrassment.



Third baseman Bobby Bonilla of the Marlins bobbling a grounder.

MARLINS 14, INDIANS 11												
Florida	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	AVG					
DWhite cf	5	0	1	0	1	1	.314					
Renteria ss	4	2	2	1	2	0	.322					
Bonilla 3b	5	2	3	5	1	0	.444					
Daulton 1b	4	3	2	1	2	0	.429					
Cutler 1b	5	0	1	1	0	1	.200					
Alou lf	5	0	0	0	0	3	.250					
Eisenreich dh	3	1	2	2	0	0	.500					
c-Abert ph-dh	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000					
b-Playd ph-dh	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000					
Clemons c	5	2	3	0	0	0	.364					
Counsell 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	.273					
Totals	42	14	16	12	8	8						
Cleveland	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	AVG					
Roberts lf	5	1	1	2	8	1	.323					
Vizquel ss	4	0	0	1	2	1	.167					
Ramirez rf	5	0	0	1	0	1	.154					
Justice dh	3	2	0	0	2	0	.300					
McWilliams 2b	5	0	1	1	0	2	.286					
Salome c	5	0	1	0	0	1	.100					
c-Giles ph	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000					
Thome 1b	4	3	2	2	1	1	.308					
Tferrandez 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	.250					
Grissom cf	3	2	2	1	0	0	.700					
Totals	36	11	10	10	9	5						
Florida	101	102	207	14	16	3						
Cleveland	98	99	204	11	10	3						
a-Struck out for Eisenreich in the 8th, batted into home. c-Struck out for Abert in the 9th, batted for Alou in the 9th. d-Struck out for Counsell in the 9th, batted for Ramirez in the 9th. e-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. f-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. g-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. h-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. i-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. j-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. k-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. l-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. m-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. n-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. o-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. p-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. q-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. r-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. s-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. t-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. u-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. v-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. w-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. x-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. y-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. z-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AA-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AB-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AC-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AD-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AE-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AF-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AG-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AH-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AI-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AJ-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AK-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AL-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AM-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AN-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AO-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AP-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AQ-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AR-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AS-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AT-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AU-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AV-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AW-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AX-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AY-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. AZ-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. BA-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. BB-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. 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CE-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CF-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CG-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CH-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CI-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CJ-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CK-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CL-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CM-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CN-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CO-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CP-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CQ-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. CR-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. 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JS-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. JT-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. JU-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. JV-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. JW-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. JX-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. JY-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. JZ-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KA-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KB-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KC-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KD-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KE-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KF-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KG-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KH-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KI-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KJ-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KK-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KL-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KM-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KN-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KO-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KP-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KQ-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KR-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KS-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. KT-Struck out for Grissom in the 9th, batted for Thome in the 9th. 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